# THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,368—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30th June | DEVANHA | 8092 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 1st July | HIMALAYA | 6898 | .... | .... |
| 7th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10518 |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 7933 | .... | .... |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 28th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 4th Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 12th " | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | .... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 7000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 25th " | CARTHAGENIA | 7555 | .... | .... |
| 1st Sept. | SALSETTE | 6100 | MOREA | 10500 |
| 8th " | OCEANA | 6619 | .... | .... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 22nd " | ARABIA | 7933 | .... | .... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Balduino. | 4,580 | D. Maganzine. | 15th July 1911 |
| B. Rubattino. | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Aug. 1911 |
| D. Balduino. | 4,580 | D. Maganzine. | 15th Sept. 1911 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sagl Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th July 1911 |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th Aug. 1911 |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Sept. 1911 |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Somali | 2,655 | Stoffregen | 23rd June, |
| b Praesident | 3,310 | Bremer | 5th July, |
| a Kanzler | 3,000 | Schutt | 19th " |
| b Markgraf | 3,680 | Ihle | 26th " |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

16, Medow Street, Bombay 20 June, 1911.

### PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 23rd June | 6 a.m.† | direct. |
| Kola | 1205 | Thurs. | 29th June | 9 a.m. | direct. |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, sailing on Wednesday 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3308 tons, sailing on or about 1st July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22rd June, 1911.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 4,118 | Sellier | 6th July 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 3rd Aug. 1911. |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6,378 | Eschenauer | 31st Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | Mouton | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4,142 | ... | 21st Dec. 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austr alien | 6,365 | Mouton | 14th July. |
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 11th Aug. |

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circassia | 6716 | U F Osborne R N R | 11th July 1911. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 8th Aug. " |
| Elysia | 6363 | W. Robertson | 21st " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 23rd " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 18th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 20th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 3rd Jan. 1912 |
| Scindia | 5106 | W. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th Feb. 1912 |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 26th Feb. 1912 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th Mar. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 24th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 8th Apr. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th May " |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 3rd June " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. | " 658 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 808 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Bombay, | Cochin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nakuru, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kisumu, |
| Cawnpore | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala |
| | | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| aMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | Do HONGKEW |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA | SINGAPORE |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | YLOILO |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## WATCHES OF HEREDITARY VALUE.

THE cases of our WATCHES are of the sturdy character which ensures great durability and the movements are thoroughly complete in mechanical finish and perfection.

Our Watches are of that quality and class which make any one of them the PURCHASE OF A LIFE-TIME. With periodical overhauling by a practical watchmaker once in every two or three years, the HIGHER QUALITIES can be relied upon to maintain that excellent condition which render it possible for them to be deservingly recognised and treated as articles of valuable possession and suitable for transmission by inheritance.

| | Nickel. | Silver. | Gold. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| The "Popular" Keyless Lever Pocket Watch | 15-8 | 25 | 100 |
| " "Campaign" Keyless Lever Watch | 25 | 40 | 200 |
| " Waltham Lever Railway Guards' Watch | 22-8 | ... | ... |
| " Military Pocket Lever with Compass | 35 | ... | ... |
| " Impermeable Watch, perfectly water-tight | 35 | 65 | ... |
| " Military Model Wrist Watch with wristlet | 32 | 45 | 160 |
| " "Ideal" Model Wrist Watch with strap attached | 37-8 | 47-8 | 160 |
| " New Square Wrist Watch in two sizes | ... | 70 | 165 |
| " New Square Table or Pocket Watch | 50 | 70 | 375 |
| " Automatic Keyless Lever Watch | 40 | 60 | 200 |
| " Paper Weight Timepiece | 55 | ... | ... |
| " Extra Flat Lever Dress Watch | ... | 40 | 200 |
| " Military Pocket Lever | ... | 45 | ... |
| " "Coventry" English Lever | ... | 70 | ... |
| " High-grade English Lever Watches | ... | 100 | 450 |
| " "Tell-Tale" Watchman's Watch | 65 | ... | ... |
| " Travelling Tinker Goliath Watch in silver cases from | 25 | ... | ... |
| " Chronograph only with Minute recorder | 20 | ... | ... |
| " Double Chronograph only with minute recorder | 55 | 65 | ... |
| " Double Dial Chronograph-Watch dial one side chrono other | ... | 65 | 185 |
| " Watch Chronograph, start, stop and fly back action from | 65 | 95 | 185 |
| " Calender Watch | 24 | 65 | 320 |
| " Repeater Watch, repeats quarters and minutes | ... | 250 | 400 |

MARCKS & Co., LTD, WATCHMAKERS OF REPUTE. ESTABLISHED 1873.
BOMBAY & POONA.

## A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

**MONGINI BROTHERS,**
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

## EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

**SINGAPORE**

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND
EASY CHAIRS
have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

## PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

## FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

### GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

**V. C. DASTUR & CO.,**
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

### EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

| Stations. | Return Fares Rs. a. p. | Timings. Up | Down. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... | 128 10 0 | Arr. 7-15 | Dep. 21-15 |
| Mhow ... | 103 9 0 | „ 22-40 | „ 5-20 |
| Neemuch ... | 95 14 0 | „ 23-30 | „ 4-55 |
| Nasirabad ... | 85 13 0 | „ 8-3 | „ 19-55 |
| | Simla Dep. 8-15 | | Arr. 18-30 |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

### IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

### "LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofussil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

### JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,

"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW
ANOTHER BIG DRAW
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
A thrilling dramatic film story.
FOOLSHEAD, WRANGLER FOR LOVE.
The "Excelsior" Comedian in a new Love Scena.
THE INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.
A topical picture of the team now on tour and many other pictures.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF THE
"PUNCHESTOWN RACES"
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### Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

WODEHOUSE ROAD.

THE FIRST
POPULAR MONSOON CONCERT
will be held TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, June 24th, at 9-15 P. M.

ADMISSION 8 Annas.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Deochund Javeri, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mohanlal Chaganlal Choksi :—

2 very valuable large Soojai, weighing about 300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture, consisting of sofas, arms and without arms chairs, blackwood carved tables, writing tables, cloth presses, wash hand tables, revolving book stand, one Jost punkha motor, one large musical box, teak and blackwood brass and iron bedsteads, etc.

Also few pieces of furniture, such as sofas, chairs cupboards, billiard and dining table combined with cues, bedsteads with mattress, iron stove, crockery ware, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned.—

One lot of rare and valuable books, consisting of spon Encyclopedia of manufactures, etc., Dictionary of Engineering 8 vols. History of Freemasonry 7 vols. Arabian Nights 11 vols. The Century Encyclopedia Dictionary 11 vols. Waverley Novels 11 vols, Chambers Encyclopedia 10 vols. etc. etc. One lot of valuable law books etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut child's pony.
1 handsome powerful chestnut Australian mare, 6 years, 15 hands, very fast trapper.
One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Coventry Humber motor car, 4 seated side entrance swinging front seat, complete with hood, 3 oil lamps, accumulator and tools, in perfect running order, fitted with a set of new tyres and battery ignition.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. Bennett and Co, will on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway, near the Church, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, leather lined dining chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, carved sofas and chairs, one large gramaphone, one handsome English clock by Newton and Co., London, English palm stands, carved teapoys, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, lamps, rich carpets, almyrss, cup-boards, mahogany cloth presses, English chairs, one Zanzibar parrot in cage, copper utensils, etc., etc.

One handsome powerful chestnut waler mare very fast.

One handsome strong light English built rubber tyred victoria.

Set of brass mounted harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

The carriage and horse can be seen at the Wellington Mews on any day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1911.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. G. BROWN and others' Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at "Trio Cottage" near Middle Colaba Post Office. Sale on SATURDAY, 24th inst.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. W. NICHOLLS' Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, on SUNDAY, 25th inst.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT THE VILLAGES OF KURLA ON VIHAR ROAD, NEXT TO ANIMAL MARKET AND MOHILI, NEAR KURLA.

High Court Suit No. 796 of 1910.
Abdula Latiff Sumer vs. Haji Moosa Haji Cassum and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein under the decree absolute for sale, dated the 3rd day of March, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, the following landed properties.

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being on the west of the road leading to Vihar Water Works at Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue as follows:—That is to say, Survey No. 276, Falni No. 12, gross gunthas 18 1-2, net gunthas 17, assessment annas twelve and bounded on or towards the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works, on or towards the West by Bhat land of Matis Borni, on or towards the North by the land of Bhawdoo Ghosal, and Punchoobai, widow of Jerome Ghosal, and on or towards the South partly by the land of Axel Gome and partly by the land of Deg Gomes which said pieces of land on exact measurement are found to contain 2,057 square yards or thereabouts.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being at the road leading to Vihar Water Works, at Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue under Survey No. 276, Falni No. 30, gross gunthas 16, assessment annas eleven, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bhat of Kalmet Parel, on or towards the West by the land or the proprietor of Kurla, on or towards the north by the Bhat of Natal, widow of Deg Gomes, and on or towards the South by the land of Simong Furnand Ghosal, and which are found on exact measurement to contain 2,087 square yards.

Thirdly:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being on the West side of the road leading to Vihar Water Works, in the village of Mohili, near Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue, under Survey No. 50, Falni No. 5, assessment as follows:—

| Survey No. | Falni No. | Acre. | Goonthas | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 5 | Net 1 | 8 | 2 8 |
| „ | 9 | Gross 8 / Net 6 | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 11 | Net | 5 | 0 |
| | | Total Gross 1 | 21 | |
| | | Net 1 | 19 | |

and which said piece of land is bounded on the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works, on the West by the land of Pascal Phillip Thakur, on the North partly by the land of Urban Fardun Sone, and on the South by the land of Pascal Phillip Thakur, and which on exact measurement are found to contain 7,383 square yards or thereabouts.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being at the road leading to Vihar Water Works at Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Salsette, registered for land revenue, under Survey No. 276, Falni No. 22, gross gunthas one, net guntha one assessment six pies and bounded on the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works, on or towards the West by Folesin, widow of Antone Sima's land, on or towards the North by the property of Church, and on or towards the South by the land of Rogue Gasten Gome, and which on exact measurement are found to contain 243 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, herein, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 24th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th June at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Trio Cottage" behind Windy Hall, next to the Post Office at Middle Colaba, very valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Son, London, American writing desk, ice box with refrigerator, cabinets, single and double mirror door and zoonda almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single bedsteads, crockery glass and plated ware, carpets, cooking range, etc., the property of GEORGE BROWN, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1911.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made,

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 21.] [BOMBAY, June 22.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 79 11-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. Rentes ... | 95 1-4 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 93 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 84 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 7-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 24 1-2 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 52 7-8 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25-30 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20-42 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York... | 4-85 7-8 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th Mar. | | |
| 3 months' sight ... | 2 1-4 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 | | 1-4 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 1 1-2 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £180,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS—

Silver to Bombay ..... £190,000
Bar Gold ,, ..... £160 000
Sovereigns ,, ..... £10,000

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady—Moderate business.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .....
Manchester Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 250
Imports ... 2,000
Mid-Americans ... 8 21-32
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 9-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 83 | 7 78 | 7 50 | 7 14 | 6 97 |
| —05 | —05 | —06 | —05 | —06 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | |
| 6 94 | 6 90 | 6 90 | 6 90 | |
| —06 | —03 | —06 | —07 | |

New York Official noon call July 14-74 Oct. 13-20
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 14-78 Oct. 13-12

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ... 1,000
Exports to Great Britain ... .....
Exports to Continent ... 6,000
Spot Cotton— 15-30—10
Futures—Month of July 14-74—10 } Declined on Southern selling of Futures in the local market and to weakness in New Orleans market.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-12+13

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 15 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 14 95—03
Futures month of Oct ... 12-93—20
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8 10 1-2
,, ,, 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 9 3
White ,, 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...11-2
,, mainsocks 43 in, 19 yards 22×21...5-11

## WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...31 unchgd.
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
J.-A.-Q. Red Karachi ...32 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...33 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Buyers, &c—Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34
Do. Month—June
Buyers, &c—Sellers.

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 43 1-4 —1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship 45 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...69 1-2+1 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg-Done.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...12 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 Buyers.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£57 1-4

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...10

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 33-6
,, ,, Mutton Tallow ... 36-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

ARRIVALS—

"Langbank".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 3 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Fair demand at rather firmer rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-9—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Dull—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-9—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Steady at rather better prices.
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ...July-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Firm.
Java—General Tone—Quiet and no business doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [22ND June, 1911.

All markets closed for the King's Coronation.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... ..... .....

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ellen, 2,474 tons, Captain O A Jacobsen, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, June 7, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Gerd 751 tons, Captain A M Andreasen, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, June 2, with a cargo of timber and 11 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Gerd ..... | Andreasen ... | Bangkok June 2 |
| | Ellen ..... | Jacobsen ..... | Calcutta, June 7 |

DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Helios ..... | Knudsen ..... | Tuticorin |
| | Kasara..... | Elton ..... | Persian Gulf, &c |
| | Naderi ..... | Lorae ..... | Hodeida |
| | Beme ..... | Younger ..... | Rangoon, &c |
| | Clan Sinclair ..... | Smith ..... | Antwerp, &c |

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette." June 22.)

Lieutenant Zorawar Sinhji, Commandent, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the date of the departure from India of the Contingent of Indian troops which have proceeded to England to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India.

Mr. Umiashankar Gaurishankar Trivedi will act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending relief by Mr. Odhavji Derji.

Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana is appointed Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL.B., will act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, and Secretary to the Rule Committee.

Mr. M. R. Telang will act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent, High Court Press.

The following are appointed Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Bijapur, Mr. S. S. Ghali; Mr. B. V. Chakradev; Mr. S. V. Deshpande; G. S. Dixit; N. G. Nadgir; Mr. V. S. Joshi Mr. B. S. Masarguppi.

The following are appointed Magistrates of the Second Class. Mr. S. S. Karnadkar; Mr. R. N. Kini; Mr. B. A. Patankar; Mr. R. N. Pandit in district of Belgaum.

Mr. Somabhai Jethabhai Patel, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Suleman Kalubhai Desai will be a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr Rajaram Raghunath Shrigaonkar, on return from leave, will be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis proceeding on leave.

Mr Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are vice Mr Dayaram Gidumal retiring.—Mr M B Tyabji, I C S, to be First Grade Judge Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, to be Second Grade Judge Mr Motiram Shokiram Advani, Barrister-at-Law to be Third Grade Judge, and to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LL B, will be Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules vice Mr Motiram Shokiram Advani, Barrister-at-Law, promoted, continuing to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr Govind Krishna Kale, LLB, will act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules vice Mr Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, pending further orders.

The Powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge conferred on Mr Govind Krishna Kale, Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. Permanand Udharam Malkani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sind, is granted furlough for six months in combination with privilege leave for three months granted to him by the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Dalpatrai Jethanand Navani, is appointed on return from leave, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Mr. Kundansing Kishinchand will do duty as Assistant Colonization Officer in Sind and will act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on deputation of Rao Bahadur Govindram Salamatrai or pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Superintendent of Lonavla, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days from 1st July 1911 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Narayanrav Yashavantrav Mirikar, residing at Ahmednagar, is appointed, with effect from the 1st July 1911, to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar Taluka of the same district vice the Honourable Rao Bahadur Yashavantrav Trimbak Mirikar, resigned.

The appointment of Mr. Bhalchandra Mahadev Athalye as a Conciliator and Village Munsif in the Sangameshvar Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Ambalal Motiram Modi, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Gopal Vaman Pandit may practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Ganesh Dhundiraj Khadilkar, B.A., LL.B., may practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Fagre may practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Bapulal Mathuradas Mehta may practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad.

Mr. Anant Hari Bhaskar, B.A., LL.B., may practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Krishnaji Keshav Phadke may practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Jog may practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

Mr. Lakshman Balvant Bhopatkar, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Shankar Jagannath Bhende, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 23rd June.

485. Musketry Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 6, 7, 8, and 9 on Sunday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

487. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 as under:—Saturday, 24th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m. Wednesday 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m. matches 7, 8, and 9 close.

488 Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1910-11 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head Quarters.

489. Parade.—"G" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7-30 a m. at the Bombay Gymkhana until further orders. Dress—Mufti Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 0 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins). | 3 10 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).. | 3 10 0 | do. |
| do. 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 0 0 | per 8 gallons |
| Camel 125 deg. (in tins) | 3 10 0 | per two tins |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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Number of inventions patented
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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

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Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The Inspection of our wares is respectfully invited
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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A Lecture delivered BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert,
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

Orders now registered for supply expected s. s. "HIMALAYA."
JAMES COLEMAN'S
LATEST SUCCESS
ENJHORED EVERYWHERE WITHOUT DOUBT
The Song "HIT" of the Season
"GENTLEMEN,—THE KING!"
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MARCKS & CO., LTD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 23rd June, 1911.

### BOMBAY FROM PORTUGAL.

On June 23, 1661, was signed in London the famous Marriage Treaty, whereby the island of Bombay was ceded to the King of England as part of the dowry of his spouse, Catharine of Braganza, by Portugal, to whom the island then belonged. Consequently to-day is the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that really memorable event, not only in the history of the city but in the annals of India. Twenty-two years before that we had obtained permission from a local chieftain on the East Coast to settle at a place, which afterwards came to be known as Madras; and a year later the chief gave leave to fortify this. But Madras was little more than a fortified factory, though in 1653, it was raised to the rank of a presidency and Bombay may be said to be really our first possession in India which was obtained quite independently of any of the country powers, by treaty with a powerful European nation, which then held sway over it. Madras was acquired only by a sunnud from a petty chief, who may be said to have reserved his overlordship upon the tiny settlement. But we obtained Bombay by virtue of a treaty with the then first-class Power of Portugal. Our first important territory in India then may be said to have passed into our possession on this day, two hundred and fifty years ago. Such an historic anniversary deserves to be duly celebrated; and it is a pity that it is overshadowed just now by the Coronation. The East India Company, which had been established for over half a century, had during all that time cast longing eyes on Bombay whose great natural advantages it was not slow to perceive. Indeed, as early as 1626 the English, along with the Dutch, had taken possession of it, but had abandoned it for some unknown reasons to its masters the Portuguese. The Company on several occasions subsequently strongly urged its purchase by the Home government. Only two years before the treaty of Whitehall, the Company's authorities at Surat, then its headquarters in Western India, were so keen about having some territory on the coast that they urged if not Bombay, the neighbouring island of Mhar, opposite Versova in Salsette, should be obtained anyhow from the Portuguese.

Cromwell's attention had been called to the great importance of Bombay by the Company, but that statesman had his hands full nearer home, and so could not do anything in the matter. But what could not be done in the time of England's Great Protector, in spite of the high reputation the country had acquired among the powers of Europe by his strong rule, was easily done, almost by chance in the time of the weak and pleasure-seeking monarch whom he had so long prevented from coming to his father's throne. Within a year of his becoming King Charles II's marriage with a daughter of the Royal House of Portugal was arranged, and the long-coveted island of Bombay came in the train as it were of the Royal bride. Princess Catharine was the daughter of John IV., the first of the house of Braganza, which ruled over Portugal for more than two centuries and three-quarters—from 1640 till the other day, when it was overthrown and banished from the country. That powerful King died in 1656 but had several times in his life-time tried to ally his house with the Stuart dynasty, by offering his daughter Catharine in marriage with the son and heir of Charles I. But his wish was not fullfiled in his life-time. After his death his Queen Louisa, a Spanish Princess of great astuteness and ability, who ruled as Regent for her son Alfonso VI, a minor, brought about the desired marriage of her daughter, who was then 24, with the King of England.

Portugal offered very tempting terms to Charles as she was very anxious to obtain England's support against Spain her enemy. Catharine brought eight hundred thousand pounds in money and the three towns of Tangier in Morocco, of Bombay, and of Galle in Ceylon. The last was of no value, as the Dutch had some time before driven away the Portuguese from Ceylon; Charles was to receive a further sum, thirty thousand pounds a year, in consideration of sending three thousand soldiers to aid the Portuguese against Spain. This latter condition was no burden to the English, but on the contrary the Earl of Clarendon, Charles' Chief Minister, was very glad of it, as it gave him a welcome opportunity of sending out of England the veterans trained in the Civil War under Cromwell, and thus of getting rid of many of those dangerous soldiers. Thus the treaty of marriage was highly satisfactory to both sides. But the Portuguese in India were highly dissatisfied with the clause which handed over Bombay to the English, and at first positively refused to do so when called upon by the English. As Fryer well says in this connection, the Portuguese in India, "will talk big of their king and how nearly allied to them, as if they were all cousins—germain at least; but for his commands, if contrary to their factions, they value no more than if they were merely titular." They for several years evaded the cession of Bombay which, however, was effected finally in 1665, and the island passed into our hand to pursue its glorious destiny.

THE SPIRIT OF LABOUR.

The South Wales miners still persist in their absurd strike, and probably will continue until a lack of funds drives them to surrender. The steadfast manner, however, in which the Miners' Federation have refused to recognise their claims, and their steady discouragement of the attitude of the Welshmen are, we think, consoling features of the situation. The executive of the Miners' Federation appears to have the support of the rank and file of its membership, and this state of affairs is in sharp contrast to that which prevailed during 1910. Then during the shipyard and other disputes, workmen were openly defying their leaders, were leaving their work in spite of settlements effected on their behalf, and this reckless spirit seemed to gain the ready sympathy of men engaged in other trades, who were unaffected by the particular points at issue. We hope that the sober spirit with which the South Wales affair has been viewed by the miners of England and Scotland, may be accepted as evidence of a more settled spirit throughout the Labour world, a greater respect for contracts and a general desire for peaceful conditions of work. The South Wales strike is not the only labour battle, which is in progress. There is the seamen's strike, and the woolcombers' dispute at Bradford, but in both instances the men are acting under the direction of the unions, and are abstaining—so far at any rate—from the more disorderly methods, which strikers have been known to adopt. Only amongst the excitable Welshmen of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire does last year's hot-headed recklessness appear still to prevail. Recent news regarding their dispute gives the terms of a circular which the secretary of the Miners' Federation has issued to the delegates of the National Conference of the Federation. The dispute, it will be borne in mind, arose at one of the mines of the Cambrian Combine regarding the rate of pay given for abnormal or dangerous working places. The dispute, although at first purely local, rapidly spread from one colliery to another until practically the whole South Wales coalfield was involved, and there was afterwards the severe and long-continued rioting, which could only be suppressed by troops and Metropolitan Police. When physical peace had been more or less restored there were negotiations between representatives of the workmen and their employers, and an agreement was reached, which, however, the men have twice refused to endorse. The fact that the settlement received the approval of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain may be accepted as evidence that the miners of South Wales acted in an unreasonable manner, and it is this point which is mainly taken up in the circular, to which we have referred. The Welshmen are severely criticised for having rejected "an agreement which embodied what they asked for" and for their persistence in agitating for a national stoppage, a weapon to which recourse should only be taken when all other means of settlement have been exhausted. When the demand for a national stoppage was actually made at the National Conference, the Welsh delegates, Reuter reports, were shouted down, very clearly showing that the English and Scottish miners agree with the view which their executive has taken of the Welshmen's unreasonableness. The latter have for several weeks now been deprived of financial assistance by the Federation, and the length of the dispute depends on the state of their own war-chest. At this stage, this cannot very well be able to sustain a long continued demand.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

An announcement of much importance to the football world at Home, and of much interest to followers of the Association code in India, was made during mail week. It was that the proposed Third Division of the Football League is in very definite prospect of formation, and by next season it should be an accomplished fact. The division, it is proposed, shall consist of sixteen clubs and there will be automatic promotion to the Second Division. The League is advertising for applications for admission, and in view of the support which has been promised them, they believe the Third Division will be a very strong one. Quite a rush for membership is expected from the North and Midlands, and in the former a split, which has occurred in the Lancashire League, should give assistance to the movement. The clubs, who will take the keenest interest are naturally those, who made unsuccessful application this year for admission to the Second Division. Of the two clubs, who finished at the bottom of the table, Barnsley and Lincoln City, the former only was able to retain its place in the competition, Lincoln by one vote being displaced by Grimsby. Lincoln and four other unsuccessful applicants may be regarded as a probable nucleus of the new division, the four being Darlington, Chesterfield, Rochdale and Hartlepool, one of whom at least, viz. Chesterfield, is an old Second Division fighter. It is not likely that much support will be forthcoming from the Southern clubs, the majority of whom prefer to hold to the now old-established Southern League. Those who have any desire to leave it are ambitious of success in the First Division of the League, and a place in the Third would be too lowly to offer any attraction. As this Division will provide another obstacle to be surmounted before admission to the First League can be obtained, it will have the effect of keeping the two Leagues still more strictly distinct. The policy of separation, which the Southern League initiated by refusing to take back into their League any club who unsuccessfully attempted to join the other, will now in all probability obtain full effect. A few years ago an amalgamation of the two Leagues, with the formation of a Third Division was suggested, but was not well accepted by the Southerners, who did not see a prospect of being represented well enough to please them in the highest division of the competition. Such an amalgamation has now been rendered more unlikely than ever, while the way for Southern clubs into the principal division of the League has been made so arduous as to be practically prohibitive.

LORD CREWE'S APPEAL.

Lord Crewe, by his clear and forceful appeal to the Imperial Conference on the subject of Indian emigration to the Dominions has placed all Indians under a debt of gratitude. His Lordship made no effort to hurry things forward—an effort which could only awake prejudice and court disaster—but he made a plain explanation of India's claims, with a powerful assertion of the grounds upon which they are based, and left them to develope their fruit in the sympathetic atmosphere, which the Conference meetings have cultivated. It is above all necessary at the present moment to make haste slowly, for as the Secretary of State clearly sees it is of no use to endeavour to force a hand in any direction. Such concessions as Indians may eventually gain, and they have every reason to be hopeful, will be all the more valuable if they have waited until they have been granted from a free and spontaneous recognition of just demands. As the Imperial Conference is bringing the Mother Country and the Dominions into closer contact with each other and is teaching them a better understanding of each other, there is no reason why India, which has also been a partner in the Conference, should not share in its benefits. If there will be that mutual dissemination of knowledge for which Lord Crewe pleaded, the people of the Dominions with their own sensitive pride and independence should find it easy to recognise the injury which must be inflicted on proud Indian susceptibilities by any slur upon their race. At the same time in the recent settlement in South Africa, they have evidence that India can be reasonable in coming to terms. South Africa is the most difficultly placed of the Dominions in this matter, and with patience at least as much as she has given may be expected from the other self-governing States. Indians must above all, however, be willing to wait. They must not, on account of concession here, press too quickly for similar concession there. They must recognise that probably uniform treatment may never be achieved and that in an Empire where there is so great a variety of conditions uniform progress cannot be attempted.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

WHEN Mr. J. M. Law, Inspector-General of Police of Burma Railways and the Criminal Investigation Department, returns from leave on Sunday, Mr. M. J. Chisholm will revert to Chief Superintendentship of the Excise Department.

ON Wednesday evening the Burma celebrations of the tri-centenary of the publication of the authorized version of the Bible was marked by a public meeting at the Jubilee Hall which was crowded to its utmost extent. Mr. Justice Hartnoll presided and the Bishop of Rangoon and Rev. Dr. Kelly spoke.

DURING the week ended June 20, eighty chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse, of these 69 were shipped to China, and the others were purchased by the opium farmers at the following places: Godhra, 3; Balasinor, 1; Broach, 6; and Dadia, 1. There was no importation.

THE mortality from plague is steadily decreasing and the deaths in India during the week ending 17th June were 3,285, against 3,744 seizures. In the Delhi District there were nine cases and nine deaths, and deaths in the Provinces were as follows:—Bombay 229 Madras 39, Bengal 85, the United Provinces 79, the Punjab 2,624 and Burma 108.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending June 17, was 467, giving a death-rate of 24·83 per annum per thousand as against 30·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers, 37, plague; 8, smallpox; 5, measles; 2, leprosy; 33, phthisis; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 27, still-born; 84, old age and debility; and 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 21; Lingset, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 212; Hindu low caste, 46; Musalman, 124; Parsi, 19; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; European, 5; and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 363 as against 376 for the corresponding period of last year, and 351 the average over the past five years.

THE annual dinner of the survivors of those who took part in the march from Kabul to Kandahar took place at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the 31st May. Lord Roberts presided, and there were about 45 survivors present.

THE Wellington Monument for St. Paul's Cathedral is now near completion. The equestrian figure has been cast, the pediment is almost finished, and it is expected that the completed memorial will be in position before the end of the year.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONON, JUNE 2.

### THEIR MAJESTIES.

THIS week saw the celebration of both Their Majesties' birthdays, and the time-honoured ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour took place on the Horse Guards' Parade in the presence of the King and Queen and many other members of the Royal family. In the evening the usual political banquets were given. Since Her Majesty's last birthday, which, of course, was kept in the quietest fashion, Her Majesty has established herself in the loyal affection of the people, who, taught by her untiring kindness, regard her not only as their Queen, but as one of their truest friends. This feeling was illustrated by some of the humbler presents that were offered to the Queen as birthday gifts. The bouquet from the working girls of All Hallows', London Wall, the canary from the working men of Norwich, and some similar souvenirs of unostentatious affection gave Her Majesty great pleasure. The auspicious event was marked by the firing of Royal salutes and a display of flags on public buildings. The Queen wore very handsome dresses at both Courts this week and was literally blazing with jewels, including the magnificent lesser stars of Africa. But Her Majesty does not follow the present fashions, and much prefers those prevailing some years ago. This is more noticeable in the day-time, and was accentuated whenever the Queen appeared with the German Empress and her daughter, who have adopted the present style, and were always to be seen in very modish dresses and large picture hats.

### FANCY DRESS.

This is a tremendous vogue this year for fancy dress, and far from thinking it a nuisance and a bore as in former years, people take the greatest interest in discovering and elaborating the most effective dresses. There was an amusing story of a figure at a fancy dress at Claridge's. Just behind the host stood a life-sized figure of a toy soldier, in the traditional scarlet tunic and white pantaloons upon his green pedestal stiffily shouldering his musket and gazing blankly at us with round bulging eyes in which lurked no vestage of speculation. To all appearance he was a wooden soldier "pur et simple," but the childlike faith that endowed our toys with life in the nursery days had long since deserted us, and now we take nothing for granted, so an amused crowd collected round the stolid figure, laughing into its goggle eyes and prodding its bright red chest, "sans facon." Then all at once some one with a gimlet glance penetrated the wonderful disguise, and a well-known journalist stood confessed, who all the time had been taking us in thoroughly. Mr. C. P. Little was undeniably one of the sensations of the evening.

### LONDON.

You have no idea how tremendously London is filling up. In fact, it is so crammed already that one wonders what will happen when the vast human stream overflows into it next month. It is no use attempting to rush nowadays, although one has more reason to do so than ever, because there is simply not the space in the streets. The pavements in all the big throughfares are crowded, but, oddly enough if one wants to get from one point to another in reasonable time the quickest way to manage it is to walk. It is a fatal mistake to drive. It took us three-quarters of an hour to motor from Albert Gate to the Piccadilly end of Bond Street one day. We were held up every two minutes and looking ahead, we were confronted by a line three deep of motors, taxis and omnibuses and the block behind us was equally dense. Having various engagements to fit in we were consumed with impatience, but all to no end, for we had perforce to remain stationary or get out and continue our way on foot. I forsee that it will be quite necessary to lay up motors and take to the Tube, but as others will no doubt do the same, the rush underground will be fairly overwhelming, so perhaps shall end by flying about the town in some friendly aeroplane. London is beginning to look terribly dishevelled and untidy. No matter how beautiful or how venerable the building that stands in the line of the Royal processions—from St. Paul's downwards—it has no chance of escape from the devastating hand of the carpenter, who props his dreadful tiers of planking against the grey walls of churches, sets them climbing round the statues of statesmen and warriors, or plants them "naked and unashamed" in the midst of the noblest spaces of the town. In the making the Coronation preparations are bound to be terribly disfiguring, but one accepts all these disadvantages with philosophy, looking forward to the great pageant that awaits us. It would hardly be surprising to see a stand built corkscrew-fashion up the Monument. The Bank has roofed itself with seats, and is half ready to outline itself in flame. St. Paul's churchyard is all timber, and as you go westward again along the Strand, the churches are half-buried and the vacant ground by Aldwych has blossomed timber too. It is a quaint exhilarating experience, this march along the Coronation highways. Every yard of it rings the glories of the coming festival.

### WOMAN'S OCCUPATION.

With the ever-increasing army of women who, from love of work, desire for a career, or necessity, abandon home life for the exercise of a profession, the various careers open to them become daily more crowded, and girls and women have to go further afield to find new grounds wherein to pursue their avocations. Perhaps the most popular of all professions is that of hospital nurse. It is one at which the most determined opponent of professional women cannot cavil, therefore it is, if anything, more overcrowded than other professions, and the nurse, unless endowed with exceptional abilities, finds but narrow scope for the talents she possesses. Such women stand far greater chances of success if they leave the old country behind them and start for some new land overseas. Here in distant Western Australia are undoubtedly large openings for the duly-qualified hospital nurse who, shaking off the conventionalities and routine of English life, is willing to adapt herself to new circumstances and surroundings. In this huge State, with its scattered and scanty population, wherein the proportion of men to women is larger than in any other country, the need for trained nurses is great, particularly in the outlying parts of the bush, on farms, on the big sheep and cattle stations of the "Nor'-West."

### MODERN LIFE.

"Modern life is arranged entirely to suit the tastes and needs of the younger generation." When I read this passage from an article in "The Graphic," I rubbed my eyes, because I had always thought this was pre-eminently the day of the middle-aged. Gone are the days when "sweet seventeen" was the ideal (so I had imagined), and a woman in her late twenties had to adopt the garments and manners of a sober matron. Then was it not true that entertainments and social diversions were no longer devised solely with an eye on the debutantes? Was it not true that the young gallants of modern days were accused of preferring the society of women of forty to that of the rosebuds who were the only wear in Victorian times? After much cogitation, I decided that "The Graphic" was right, but only right because every woman belongs to the younger generation nowadays. Fashion, for one thing, decrees that it should be so. A French critic of dress has said that the "culotte" was invented, because the dressmakers had come to the end of their devices for making all their clients look like young girls, and thought that the time had come to transform them into young boys. "The Graphic's" theory of the triumph of the young is quite sound, if we remember that every one may pass for young nowadays, until the seventh age is approached—"the lean and slippered pantaloon"—and the infirmities of age can no longer be hid.

### A ROMANTIC STORY.

The story of the Harris family runs that after the Armada invasion was scattered, Spanish silver was brought home as loot. Already the family possessed a few 1581 silver gilt dishes. From the loot more were made, making in all 15 dishes and seven plates. On the rim of each was engraved the coat-of-arms of Sir Christopher Harris. Later on the Civil War broke out. The then owner of the Harris plate became alarmed and had it hidden away in a cave on Dartmoor, the secret hiding place died with him. For nearly 200 years the silver service lay hidden and was discovered in 1827, by three Dartmoor labourers, who were enlarging the cave to keep potatoes in. So the Harris family came into their own again. Now it is to be sold by auction at Christie's.

### UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Professors and undergraduates are described as being "in great emotion" here, and the directing council of Paris University will be called on as soon as possible to undertake "an exhaustive examination of the new situation." The new situation in question is that brought about by the new thirst of French girls for learning. The first authority to point this out was a right reverend prelate in a lecture which he gave to the girls themselves and their astonished mothers a few weeks ago. The mammas heard with amazement that their daughters now in the later teens not only knew about ten times as much as they did in their day, but were also at least twice as learned as the girls of even ten years ago. That a decade has sufficed to change the French girls of the period and lead her into the paths of learning is now borne out by the Paris University itself.

### COURT GOWNS.

On one point we are all agreed this year. We are disposed to accept the fact that the Court gowns of to-day have almost created a record for richness and beauty, while the variety of the different styles employed in its construction has likewise helped to add to the brilliance and interest of the picture. The fact, too, that the four past Courts have come so close together has kept the subject before our minds almost to the exclusion of other features of dress, and discussion on the two first Courts had hardly been exhausted before the third and fourth had added fresh fuel to the fire of public interest. In the case of a beautiful gown worn by the Hon. Mrs. St. John Mildmay at last Wednesday's Court, and which was designed and carried out by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, W., the beautiful brocade and heavy lace recalled the picturesque costumes of early fifteenth-century Italy, when the rich, embossed fabrics, such as we use to-day, were so high in favour. Fashioned of orchid-mauve charmeuse, the skirt was supplemented in front with a tablier of handsome gold tissue embossed with orchid-mauve velvet which fell to the knees, and was bordered with vandykes of old gold point-de-Venise lace. A similar tablier was draped from the belt at the back, falling in straight lines to the hem of the gown. Where the corsage was concerned, the brocade was brought up in two points to the shoulder, under which were drawn soft folds of the charmeuse veiled in old gold lace, whilst the upper half of the bodice was composed of chiffon in a slightly pale shade of orchid-mauve. Narrow gold lace insertion outlined the rounded decolletage and short kimono sleeves, whilst the waist was defined by a piping of mauve charmeuse and deep points of gold lace depended from the shoulders and were brought down over the train at the back. Although the Court train was draped from both shoulders, it was caught again to the waist with a mammoth gold cabochon, the brocaded gold tissue being supplemented with a wide border of mauve charmeuse, which was applique with vandykes of gold lace, while the doublure was likewise of the charmeuse.

### PEWTER-GREY CHARMEUSE.

A very graceful toilette of pewter-grey charmeuse was designed and carried out by the same couturier for Lady Samuel and worn at the same Court. The skirt was fashioned with flowing lines and was ornamented with a narrow front panel of gold tissue brocaded with clusters of grey velvet roses. A fichu of exquisite old point lace was draped softly over the shoulders and fell in long ends over the jupe on either side of the front panel, being weighted at each end with clusters of tiny gold and grey satin boules. The corsage, which fitted the figure closely was supplemented with a pointed vest of gold brocade whilst the elbow sleeves of pewter-grey charmeuse were applique with the gold brocade and gave place to transparent undersleeves of point lace. Soft ends of charmeuse depended from the folded ceinture at the back and formed a drapery, while the Court train was carried out in shot grey and gold tissue brocaded with grey velvet flowers and lined with gold charmeuse and was outlined on the inner side with a ruche of grey chiffon.

## ALLEGED BLACKMAIL IN A NATIVE STATE.

### Extraordinary Story.

A correspondent writes:—Ambajee is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, about 20 miles from Abu Road and diagonally opposite to Mount Abu. The temple of Ambajee Mata is situated behind a range of hills, the approach to which is a very difficult rough path for miles and miles. Many go on foot; but there are other modes of conveyance. Animals are employed for this purpose to whom the strictest courtesy can give the name of ponies. A light railway is under project, but it will take years before it is a "fait accompli." The pilgrim, on his entrance into the village of Ambajee, has to pay a certain tax—a few annas—which goes the Danta Durbar who owns the temple. Princes and notables, however, have to pay the tax which may be fixed by the State according to the position and status of the visitor. A few days ago the Thakore of Gangad, Sirdar Juvansingjee, finding himself at Abu Road and in the vicinity of the hills, was seized with the idea of visiting the shrine, little dreaming of the trouble that was in store for him. On reaching Ambajee his five followers were given a permit to enter the village and worship at the Temple, but the Thakore was told that as he was a large landowner he must pay the amount which might be fixed by the Danta Durbar. The Thakore wanted to know there and then what amount he would be asked to pay, but the Thandar said that it was entirely at the discretion of the Danta Durbar. Finding himself in such a plight, the Thakore thought it best to return to Abu Road without "darshan" at the temple, but the Thandar would not think of it. He said that the Thakore having entered Danta territory made himself liable to the tax which the State may fix upon, and that whether he did or did not worship at the temple the Thakore must pay the amount or else he would not be allowed to depart! Yet hoping that the Danta Durbar may not fix an exhorbitant amount, the Thakore resigned himself to the inevitable and was made to put up at a wretched Dharamsalla on the outskirts of the village. One of his followers was despatched to Danta to learn the will of the Chief in regard to the poor Thakore. The man was given a definite reply after knocking about for three days that the Thakore must pay Rs. 610 as 'Nazrana' to the State. The man protested but to no avail. The Durbar was told that the Thakore's estates were all mortgaged with possession to his creditors and were managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer for Guzerat, the Thakore being allowed only one hundred rupees a month? but the State was inexhorable. The Thakore must pay Rs. 610 or else he was to be detained till he paid it. The unfortunate prisoner had not the amount with him or else he would have paid it in order anyhow to effect his deliverance, so miserable was he what with unsuitable accommodation at the Dharamsalla, scorpions and centipedes crawling about his bed and having no provisions for the enforced long stay. To cap it all he got boils in his mouth owing to the unhealthy water he had to drink and was attacked with fever on the fifth day. His movements were also circumscribed. He was not allowed to go beyond a particular limit. Representations were made to the Thandar but all to no avail

# THE KING'S CORONATION.

## MAGNIFICENT SCENE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

### ALL LONDON'S VOICES RAISED.

### NATIONAL ANTHEM SUNG THROUGH THE HUGE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Salutes of twenty-one guns in St. James's Park and forty-one guns at the Tower announced the break of Coronation morn.

The weather, which was forecasted as cool and windy, with showers, causing a rush to Lloyds yesterday to insure against weather risks, promised well at 4-30 a.m. Although the sky was overcast, the clouds were high and the air was dry.

London, apparently, had not slept. The usually quiet city streets throughout the night, were alive with singing crowds, wending their way towards the route and with bodies of troops moving to their positions.

From their camps in the parks from barracks, and from St. Martin-le-Grand, which was a temporary millitary camp, the troops marched daily to the line of route. They represented every branch of the Army and Navy, and came from every part of the Empire. They were arriving all the morning from the barracks and from the temporary encampments in the parks,—the overseas contingents marching from the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, and the Indian detachments from Hampton Court.

Lord Kitchener and his Coronation Army of 45,000 officers and men, assisted by thousands of extra police, dealt with the gigantic assembly and the crowd. Special bodies of cavalry were stationed at the danger points of the route, where the perils of rushes and pressure of the crowd were feared, such as Hyde Park Corner and Trafalgar Square. Every ambulance available was on duty. Special measures were also taken to afford a ready supply of drinking water for the waiting crowds.

At this early hour the pavements were already occupied by those who would be in the front rank of spectators. A goodly proportion were women. Where possible, the patient watchers snatched a fitful slumber on the doorsteps or anywhere available. Men of enterprise catered for them, supplying camp stools, fruit and so forth.

At 6-30 a.m. the doors of Westminster Abbey were thrown open and a constant stream of carriages flowed down between the banks of packed stands and crowded pavements to assemble at the Abbey.

## The Decorations.

Half an hour later, the sun broke through fleecy clouds. The decorative scheme stood complete, an untarnished fairyland, bedowered, festooned, garlanded and spanned by splendid triumphal arches. Flags waved everywhere, while the wider spaces were breaks of white masts linked by banners of noble design, the whole a glorious feast of colour, amidst a sea of bunting. From Temple Bar to St. Paul's rose white masts bearing laurel wreaths and crimson carnations, and surmounted alternately by a bronze lion and a unicorn, supporting a shield, bearing the arms of a British colony or overseas possession. Round St. Paul's was a series of white masts, bearing a crown with the Prince of Wales's feathers, banners of the patron saints of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the banner of the City. The whole design, though simple, was effective, and well in keeping with the stateliness of the Cathedral. Further on, white masts wrapped in purple cloth bore silver models of the City Griffin and the shields of the City Companies. Laurel garlands hung round the masts, while the national and colonial banners were suspended from festooned cross-bars.

Outside the Mansion House a series of Corinthian columns, thirty feet high, had been erected. Garlands of laburnum, wistaria and buttercups and clumps of fir trees gave to the palaces of London Bridge all the gayness of spring.

In spite of precautions, the pressure at Trafalgar Square was intense. The surging masses broke the cordon, but the police were reinforced and quickly regained control.

At eight o'clock a slight shower fell, but there were bright gleams in the surrounding sky.

## Progress of the Peers.

A novel sight was presented by the peers and peeresses, attired in their robes, proceeding by the river from Chelsea to the Houses of Parliament, where they disembarked on the terrace of the House of Commons and moved in procession across the Palace Yard to the Abbey. Less exalted personages arrived in motors, broughams and taxi-cabs. They were met at the entrance to the Abbey by courtiers with wands and directed to their seats.

The great congestion of carriages in front of the Abbey gave the police an arduous task to clear the roadway. The pressure was greatest in Whitehall.

Though a pleasant cool wind was blowing, by this time many women had fainted and were attended to by nurses.

The Abbey closed on a memorable assemblage of seven thousand personages, amongst whom could easily be distinguished judges, bishops, well-known peers, representatives of art, science, literature and the drama, also members of the House of Commons in court dress and the uniforms of their local regiments, who were seated in the north transept. The peeresses, who were all in the north transept wearing tiaras, sat holding their comparatively clumsy coronets in their laps; the peers, who were in the south transept, deposited their coronets under their seats like hats.

The King's throne immediately faced the altar on which was an immense gold crown with candlesticks and vases, while to the right of the altar was a long table bearing superb gold plate for the Communion service. Two chairs of State covered in red leather stood on the dais, which was covered with blue carpet in the open space where the transepts meet.

Shortly after all were seated, the orchestra began to play "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past," while the regalia was solemnly conveyed from the altar to the robing-room. At 8-30 the route was closed and half-an-hour later the stream of exalted personages proceeding to their seats in the Abbey stopped, and the distinguished congregation awaited the coming of the King and Queen.

## The Royal Procession.

Soon afterwards the Royal procession began to form into shape at Buckingham Palace.

The first procession consisted of royal princes and envoys. Owing to fine rain they drove in closed carriages, consequently the crowds had difficulty in recognising the guests. They, however, warmly cheered the German Crown Prince, Admiral de Jonquieres of France, Mr. Hayes Hammond of the United States, and the Japanese, Austrian and Italian representatives. Most of them were in uniform and presented a brilliant spectacle. A number of the princes were wearing the robes of the Garter and the Bath over their uniforms.

The second procession consisting of five carriages, containing members of the Royal family, was greeted with great acclamation. The last carriage, in which were the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and the young Princes Albert and George, was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

A period of waiting followed and then the booming of guns announced that the head of the King's procession had started from Buckingham Palace. By a happy coincidence the rain ceased and the sun broke out and the gold-laced uniforms of the Band of the 1st Life Guards, appearing at the end of the Mall, struck a rich note in the procession.

The first carriages preceded by the advance guard of the Life Guards' escort, contained members of Their Majesties' household. Following them came a glittering array of His Majesty's naval, military and special aides-de-camps, representing all the military forces of the Crown.

## The State Coach.

Then, amid tremendous waves of cheering, appeared Their Majesties' state-coach, drawn by eight cream horses. The King and Queen smiled and bowed constantly in acknowledgement of the popular ovation which was continuous, the thunder of applause being audible through the whole length of the route and drowning the guns and joy-bells. The state-coach was so constructed that people had a perfect view of Their Majesties.

Immediately behind the coach rode Lord Kitchener, who was a great favourite with the crowds, as also was Lord Roberts.

The Colonial and Indian escorts were loudly cheered. The Indian Cavalry made a magnificent group of colour and attracted special attention. Their dark bearded faces, upright carriage and strange and rich uniforms excited roars of applause.

On nearing the Abbey the sun disappeared behind the clouds, but happily no rain fell.

Another squadron of Life Guards completed Their Majesties' procession.

The Envoys, attended by their suites, entered the Abbey, headed by the German Crown Prince and Princess, and were conducted in great state to their seats in the choir.

Then the Prince of Wales, wearing the robes of the Garter, and accompanied by his brothers in Highland costume, entered at the head of the procession of British Royalties.

The Prince of Wales, carrying a feathered hat in one hand and a coronet in the other, walked up the nave, was conducted to a special chair.

The rest of the Royal procession passed him, Princess Mary coming first, wearing a long train of velvet bordered with gold and carrying a small coronet in her hand. As each Royal personage, notably the Princess, passed the Prince of Wales, he bowed low in acknowledgement of their obeisance.

## Arrival at the Abbey.

The arrival of the King and Queen at the Abbey was soon known to the brilliant company awaiting, and all rose and turned towards the western doors, through which the officiating clergy were to be seen slowly advancing headed by the Archbishops. As the procession moved up the aisle, the choir sang Sir Hubert Parry's fine anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord," to the accompaniment of the organ and orchestra.

Following the clergy, walked the officers of the Orders of Knighthood, and then borne by the Hereditary Standard-Bearers, came the Standards of Ireland, Scotland and England and the Standard of the Union. Close behind them walked a number of peers, holding high office and following them came the Queen's regalia,—the ivory rod with a dove, the sceptre with a cross and Her Majesty's crown.

The Queen first passed through the great doors, supported by two bishops and accompanied by the Ladies of the Household. Then came the heraldic officers, preceding the King's regalia, Saint Edward's staff, the sceptre with a cross, golden spurs, swords of State and Justice and Curtana, carried by peers of great historic houses.

The Kings-of-Arms paced slowly up the aisle before the great officers of State, the Lord High Constables, Lord High Stewards, who clustered round the sword of State, Saint Edward's crown, orb and sceptre with a dove, patina, chalice and bible.

Immediately behind these symbols of his state walked the King in the royal robe of state, wearing the collar of the Garter and the cap of state. On each side walked a bishop and escorts of gentlemen-at-arms with the standard.

The Yeomen of the Guard and high military officers brought up the rear.

As the procession passed, the boys of Westminster School sitting in the triforium greeted Their Majesties with their time-honoured acclamation of "Vivat Regina, Vivat Rex."

## The Crowning Ceremony.

Over a ground of royal blue sewn with the lotus of India, the maple leaf of Canada, the rose, thistle and shamrock, the King and Queen moved past their thrones and, after kneeling for a while in private prayer, took their places in the chairs of state.

Then followed the recognition, a scene of utmost grandeur and solemnity.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented King George as the "Undoubted King of the Realm" and the congregation responded with a hoarse acclamation of "God save King George." After the historic religious service, the Archbishop of York preaching the sermon, the King took the oath and was anointed.

After that the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the crowning ceremony, placing the crown on the King's head. The Abbey rang with cries of "God save the King", trumpets were sounded, guns at the Tower were fired and joy-bells were rung everywhere.

When a peal of bells announced the crowning of the King, the people on the stands in Parliament Square rose to their feet and started the National Anthem which was taken up by the crowds and sung throughout London.

The King, sitting on his throne, then received the homage of his subjects. First came the Archbishop of Canterbury, who made the homage of the Church.

The Prince of Wales then touched the crown and kissed the King's cheek. His Majesty drew his son towards him and kissed him affectionately. Princes of the Blood and nobility followed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury afterwards proceeded to the anointing and crowning of Queen Mary, who knelt at the steps of the altar under a canopy of cloth of gold. The Queen then proceeded from the altar, supported by two bishops, to her throne, bowing as she passed the King.

## The Communion.

The Communion and the ancient observance of Royal offerings of a pall and wedge of gold were the final scenes in the imposing ceremony.

As the choir sang Sir Hubert Parry's "Te Deum," their Majesties moved from the view of the assembly in the Abbey into the chapel where the King was divested of his Royal robe of State and arrayed in a robe of purple velvet. The re-appearance of their Majesties in the Abbey, before leaving, was greeted by an outburst of loyal cheering, which continued as the King, wearing his Imperial Crown and bearing in his left hand the Orb, and the Queen, with the Sceptre and ivory rod with a dove, moved slowly in procession out of the Abbey into the vestibule. Deafening cheers greeted the King and Queen as they emerged.

The procession returned to Buckingham Palace by White-hall, Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. James' Street, Piccadilly and Constitution Hill.

One continuous roar of greeting accompanied the state coach throughout its return journey to the Palace.

## A Perfect Scene.

LATER.

The Royal processions to the Abbey were superb pictures in a superb setting, and formed one continuous, stately movement throughout. Nothing was tawdry or intensely dramatic, nothing was theatrical.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated in a remarkably efficient manner. He knew the whole service by heart.

With the Coronation gown, the Queen wore diamonds at her neck, but no ornaments in her hair.

The King, in his cap of state, recalled pictures of the Tudor Kings.

As the King passed the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, they exchanged bows. When His Majesty passed the Queen, the husband and wife made a deep reverence, one to another.

The King made his responses in a loud resonant voice.

The musical part of the service was enchanting.

The essentials of the service, the anointing and the crowning, were performed with extraordinary solemnity. Their Majesties' demeanour was dignified in the extreme.

It was a glorious and regal spectacle as the Sovereigns, robed and crowned with gold circlets, glittering with gems, sat side by side, while a great and sustained shout, went up, with a prolonged cadence, "Long live the King"

The consensus of opinion is that everything was perfect in a memorable scene.

After Their Majesties reached the Palace, they re-appeared on the balcony to acknowledge the joyous and patriotic cheers and shouts of the multitudes. They were received with an ovation that will not be forgotten, officers waving their swords aloft, and the men joining in the cheers of the populace.

## CORONATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

Apart from the service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, and the services at the other churches of all Christian denominations, the assemblies at the Mahomeden mosques, the Hindu and Parsi temples and at the Jewish synagogues, the Coronation in London of King George V. was not officially recognised in Bombay. Nevertheless, the day was recognised throughout the town as a public holiday, and it is a significant fact that as a tribute to the occasion, all the shops of native merchants in the Fort were closed. In the native quarter of the town business was carried on as usual, and there was little to suggest to the passer-by that the day differed from any other business day in the year, but this may be explained by the suggestion that the natives of India wish to reserve their celebration of the Imperial event for the occasion on which the King-Emperor will visit India to announce his Coronation. "Queen's weather" was a phrase that was understood always to be synonymous with good weather, and, notwithstanding the fact that in the Monsoon rainstorms are imminent, the sun shone brightly on Thursday. All the main streets of the Fort were decorated with flags, those of the Foreign Consulates making a pleasing effect of colour compared with the various designations of the Imperial Union Jack. In dock and in the bay the general order was "dress ships" and in seafaring quarters, more than elsewhere, one realised that a King was being crowned. The Fort wore a holiday aspect, and one could only contrast the absence of people in the streets with an imaginary picture of the eager crowds, who were lucky to pass into the gated streets in London, and wait disregarding discomfort, for the progress of their Monarch to and from Westminster Abbey. But to return to Bombay——it is significant that throughout the island all creeds sincerely celebrated the day through the strongest of all emotions—their religion. To natives of India, the ceremony in London can mean but little, but the fact that their King-Emperor was crowned ruler of his Empire has a meaning especially intelligible to the Oriental mind. The European community celebrated the day in truly Anglo-Indian style by wishing King George well and toasting him in the privacy of their family circles, but, here and there, in the Fort, there could be noticed a suggestion of festivity. As an instance, Churchgate Street is a colony of gramophone vendors, and at times the blare of music which greets one when passing through that thoroughfare is distracting, but on Thursday morning the strains of the National Anthem from many sources were entirely reconciliatory.

A parade service was held in the morning at the Afghan Memorial Church. It was attended by the troops in the Garrison, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Garrison Artillery.

## Religious Services.

### AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A large congregation assembled at St. Thomas' Cathedral in the evening for the special service commemorative of Their Majesties' Coronation. The general public, with a large number of civil, naval, military and principal police officers, had all taken their seats, nearly filling the building, when at 6-30 the clergy and choir passed in procession down the aisle, followed by the Judges of the Bombay High Court in court dress and full-bottomed wigs. Leading were the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott) and Mr. Justice Russell. Next was Sir Narayen Chandavarker, who alone was without a wig and wore his usual white and gold puggaree. He was accompanied by Lady Chandavarker and after them walked Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Davar. The principal military officers present were Col. Vaughan (Commanding the Bombay Brigade), Col. Powys Lane (Commanding the 94th Berar Infantry), Major Brewster (Commanding R. G. A.), and Captain Wood (acting Commandant R. Warwickshire Regt.) There was also a few junior naval officers present and the Police were represented by Mr. S. M. Edwardes (Commissioner of Police, Bombay), and other officers.

The service was very simple and contained little that marked its special character. It opened with the usual evening prayers recited by the Rev. Canon Barham, and the psalms and lessons for the day, the latter read by the Rev. J. Mason. Then was sung a special anthem, the words of which were taken from the 72nd Psalm, "Give the King Thy judgments O God; and Thy righteousness unto the King's son." This was preceded and followed by the words "God Save the King" impressively sung by the choir and repeated twice, and was set to music, which had been composed for the occasion, by the organist, Mr. Elgar Faulkner. Two short prayers on behalf of the King and Queen, being a slightly modified form of those used in the actual Coronation Service after the annointing of Their Majesties, were recited by Canon Barham, and the Rev. C. W. A. Sawtell entering the pulpit read in the place of a sermon, a specially prepared description approved by the Archbishops of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The service then closed with the singing of a hymn and "God Save the King."

### A LAND UNDER A SHADOW.

A united service of the Scottish Churches in Bombay, which also included the Methodist, Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Baptist and other Presbyterian Churches, was held in St. Andrew's Church in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. J. Cameron, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, read the Proclamation in the form that was appointed to be read in the Churches in Scotland. Prayers were delivered by the Rev. J. F. Edwards of the Wesleyan Church, Coloba Causeway, the Rev. A. A. Wilson of the United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road, and by the Rev. Fawcet Shaw, Minister of the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road. The Rev. J. Cameron, addressing the congregation, said:

"Little more than a year ago many of us now present met here in order to commemorate the passing of a king. There never was on earth so spontaneous and so widespread an outburst of sorrow as that which followed upon the death of King Edward. A better day has come. King's Edward's son and successor is crowned. Again, the representatives of all the kingdoms of the world are drawn together to the capital city of the Empire, and again the subjects of the King are gathered together all over the world to make mention of their Sovereign in their prayers. The King of this Empire fills a larger place in men's minds and influences the lives and destinies of a greater number of people than any mortal man has ever done before. There is no limit to the power for good which he can wield. There is no limit to the benefits, which he is able to confer upon his people and upon the world simply by the manner of his life. For over a year the present King has been the centre of the world's regard. King George V. begins his reign under the brightest auspices. The Empire is at peace, and the noble example of constitutional rule set by the King's immediate predecessors and sanctified to him by the relation in which they stood to him, is a pledge and a guarantee that he will be the last man in the Kingdom to seek for or to encourage war. The growing British Dominions beyond the seas have this year renewed their request to be allowed a share of the burden of Empire and have again offered their assistance in consolidating its strength. And, most significant of all the events of the year, the great American people, our kinsmen by blood, our fellow-citizens in the commonwealth of language and of laws, have offered to unite with us in making a covenant of inviolable peace.

"It is sad to think that the only country in the Empire over which a shadow rests at this time is the land in which we live. The universal delight with which the announcement of the King's forthcoming visit was hailed by all castes and classes in India has been temporarily subdued by lamentation for the cruel evil, wrought by a few misguided individuals. But even in our profound regret and in our deep sympathy for the wives and children of the brave officials who have fallen at their posts, we may be glad that there is no vindictive feeling in it all. The Government must be upheld and the law must be obeyed. But beyond that determination, there is in the mind of every loyal subject of the King, no desire but that of doing the best he can for the people of this land. The King's visit is the best proof of that feeling, which either he or the nation can give. And if the splendour of the prospect of the Royal visit is for the time being overshadowed by these dreadful crimes, let us ask ourselves whether some part of the responsibility, however small and however remote, does not rest upon ourselves. For we should ask, to what end is all this greatness and this power in the hands of the people of our country and our colonies? To what end has God permitted this Coronation to take place and this great assembly of the princes and statesmen of the world to meet in London? Not that we should become more arrogant or more aggressive than before; and not that we should become more engrossed in pleasure or in the pursuit of gain; but that we should become more dutiful, more loyal and more humble in the sight of God. There is still much to be done for our own people at home as well as for the peoples over whom we rule. But if every subject of the King and every citizen of the Empire tries henceforward to remember our destiny among the nations and our responsibility before God in every action of his public and his private life then it will turn out that we are this day entering not only upon a new period, but upon a new epoch of our national life".

### A SAILOR SOVEREIGN.

The Rev. C. B. Hill, addressing the congregation at the Taylor Memorial Church at Byculla, yesterday, said:—To-day we celebrate the Coronation of a youngest son, since King George as Prince had lived for almost 27 years, without the remotest expectation that, he was to be the heir to the Throne, which, in the mysterious providence of God, he has been called upon to occupy. As an enthusiastic naval officer, Prince George was intent upon mastering the details of his career as a sailor, when suddenly, after reaching the rank of commander through sheer force of ability, he discovered that his cherished ambition of serving his country as a sailor had to be abandoned, for the more strenuous task, in the near future, of piloting the ship of State. This was occasioned by the death of the heir-apparent—the Duke of Clarence in January 1892. It is a comparatively easy undertaking to speak of a life, that has fulfilled its mission, and to recount the virtues and achievements of a monarch, whose race is run, but it is not as easy a task to make a forecast of a reign, which has barely begun. In the personal equation of individuality there is always the unknown quantity; but when definite powers of character have been distinctly recognised and their constancy has been assured amidst the problems of social, official and domestic life, one may safely and thankfully anticipate that in King George and Queen Mary, we have a royal couple to whom the hearts of their people may go out in loving appreciation and loyal devotion, for in this case "the best of prophets of the future is the past." A permanent power of character, which has clearly manifested itself in his life, is a certain efficiency of service in what he undertakes. The King does with thoroughness all that has to be done. This manifests itself in work as well as in recreation. His application to his naval studies is evidence of the former and the fact that he is a marksman with his rifle is an evidence of the latter. Kingship is no sinecure and never more so than to-day. The old landmarks of devotion to hereditary dignity are being remorselessly uprooted. Systems, which have long been entrenched, as permanent features of social and political life are no longer secure. The industrial advance has placed a new valuation on labour. Education has slowly levelled all grades of society. Side by side as never before, enormous wealth and selfish greed confront terrible proverty and sin. Wasted interests, which make for the degradation of men like the liquor traffic, still flaunt themselves before the rising tide of civic righteousness. Capital is in a fierce struggle with labour. These conditions exist in the Empire and abroad, powerful combinations and international rivalries call for the wisest statesmanship. Kingship, more and more, must depend upon character and worth and is no longer secure by the mere accident of birth. For such a time as this King George has come to his kingdom. Native virtues and acquired equipment seem to be splendidly arrayed in his personality, but never did any British King and Queen need the co-operation of every British subject in right living and right thinking as do King George and Queen Mary. In this we share their responsibility and you and I have an important part to play as good citizens of this vast Empire in making the reign of King George and Queen Mary a splendid success. They yield homage, to-day, in historic Westminster Abbey to the King of Kings and the God of Nations, who has in his marvellous providence called them to these great responsibilities. May that homage be one of humility, of reverence, of dependence and of sincere trust and faith in Jesus Christ, as their personal Redeemer and Friend. To this end, let us not fail, amidst the rejoicings of this occasion, to ask for ourselves as well as for this Royal couple the blessing and help of Almighty God. Let us with heart and voice sing and pray "God Save the King."

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Kalbadevi, Bombay, yesterday morning, the Most Reverend H. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, conducted Solemn Mass in celebration of the Coronation of King George V. The Mass was followed by the Benediction and a solemn "Te Deum" of thanksgiving. At eight o'clock, in the church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, the Reverend Father Stein officiated at a similar service and in all the churches throughout the Roman Catholic Diocese of Bombay Solemn Masses were celebrated by the parish priests.

Services were also held at St. John's Church at Colaba, where the Garrison attended, at St. Peter's Church at Mazagon, at All Saint's Church at Malabar Hill and at St. Mary's Church at Parel where the Railway Volunteers attended.

Special exercises with reference to the Coronation were held in the American Mission School, Byculla. These consisted of prayer, Marathi Hymns, giving of information about the Coronation ceremony by students, and a brief address by the Rev. R. E. Hume, Ph. D., concluding with the National Anthem in Marathi and English.

A union service for Indian Christians of all churches was held in the American Mission Church at 4 p.m., Rev. N. B. Nikambe presiding. The programme consisted of prayer (Hindustani) by the Rev. Mr. Lampard; reading of Scriptures (Gujarati) by Rev. Mr. Vira; prayer (Marathi) by Rev. J. Malelu; reading of Coronation proceedings, by Rev. Canon Joshi; and sermon by Rev. S. V. Karmarkar.

A large number of Parsis assembled at the Ablless Baug in the evening where a special thanksgiving meeting was held. The Jasan ceremony was performed and a special service was read. At the time, when the priests rose with flowers in their hands to recite special prayers for long life and prosperity to the Sovereign, the whole assembly stood and joined in the recital. The service was recited in the Zend language and the congregation who were provided with copies of it in Gujarati characters sang aloud.

The ceremony was very interesting and unique and all classes and ranks of Parsis attended the function.

The various sections of the Mahomedan community of Bombay held meetings and services in different mosques of Bombay.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon after the usual prayers were said a special service was held and the High Priest of the Jumma Masjid gave a short sermon, praising the British Government and enumerating the virtues of the Emperor for whose long life and prosperity they all prayed. An unusually large number of Mahomedans assembled at the mosque to testify their loyalty to the British Raj and person of the Emperor.

In the afternoon a meeting of the Cutchi Memon Union was held at the Union's premises when prayers were offered and in the evening a magic lantern exhibition was held.

In all the principal mosques the congregation remained in the Masjid after the usual midday prayers were offered, to hear special sermons delivered by the respective high priests.

A prayer was offered by Sayed Husein Nazeer under the instructions of the High Priest Sayed Gulam Mahomed Refai, in the Refaiya Musjid situated at Bara Imam Moholla after the daily evening prayer (at 5 p.m.) in honour of the Coronation for the long life, happiness and prosperity of Their Majesties to reign in peace.

The Bombay Jewish Club performed the Kirtan of Joseph in the evening at 9-30 in the Israelite School, Mazagon.

A special meeting in honor of the Coronation was held in the new Synagogue, Khadak. A similar service was held in the Gate of Mercy Synagogue at Mandvi.

## Meetings of Congratulation.

### HINDUS' PUBLIC GATHERING.

With a view to celebrate the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties, a general gathering of the Hindus of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the Madhav Baug, when the attendance was fairly large. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided.

Among those present were Mr. Tribhovandass Varjivandass; Mr. Jagmohandass Varjiwandass; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji; Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Dandekar; Rao Bahadur P.B. Joshi; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji; Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor; Rao Bahadur Sunderdass Narandass; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parukh; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. N. M. Samarth; Rao Saheb A. K. Pai; Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabolkar; Mr. Ratansi Mulji; Dr. G. B. Prabhakar; Mr. Vishnu K. Bhatwadekar; Mr. A. K. Shete; Mr. K. S. Aiyar; Mr. Manmohandass Tribhovandass; Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya and many others.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the Coronation Anthem, specially composed by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi for the occasion.

The Chairman, in delivering his address said:—

Gentlemen,—You are already aware of the importance of the occasion which has brought us here to-night. This day the Coronation ceremony of our King-Emperor, His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. takes place in London, and we meet here to invoke the Almighty's blessings on the ceremony, and to pray that His Majesty's rule may be long and prosperous. His Majesty has been blessed with a joyous and generous nature and has already given an earnest of his good-will towards India. His Majesty visited our country as Prince of Wales only recently and His Majesty intends to renew his acquaintance and confirm his assurances of sympathy and good-will by a fresh visit next December, when he holds a Durbar and announces his Coronation. To us, therefore, as to all His Majesty's subjects in the British Empire, this is a singularly happy and auspicious day. It marks the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity, which with the grace of God may well be prophesied for the grandson of Queen Victoria the Good, and the son of King Edward VII, the Peacemaker. Blessed with the traditions of such glorious predecessors, and himself endowed with a large heart and generous sympathies, His Majesty has already given ample promise of proving a constitutional Sovereign with infinite capacity for patience, fairness, tact, judgment and equally balanced mind. With such a Sovereign at the head of the State, we may confidently rely upon our affairs, receiving matured thought and deliberation and our administration firmly placed on the path of progress.

"Rome in the ancient time gained celebrity as having acquired a large Empire, but the Empire which His Majesty George V is called to rule is by comparison infinitely larger than any in the past. In such a vast Empire, it is inevitable that crimes and disaffection should occur now and then in some parts, but they must not be mistaken as affecting the temper and loyalty of a whole community. The recent murders in the Southern Presidency and in Bengal must be assumed, to be of this adventitious type. They are, indeed, very tragic and sad occurrences and are to be greatly deplored. But they are acts of some wild lunatics and are in no sense indicative of a settled and far-reaching animosity on the part of the people. It is to be sincerely hoped that Government will not allow these occurrences to influence their policy and that such unhappy incidents will not recur in the future. Government has of late been pursuing the wise policy of sympathy and conciliation. The recent tragic occurrences have promoted some counsels of panic, but our administration is happily vested in wise and far-seeing statesmen, who may be trusted to keep their heads cool.

"The approaching advent of Their Majesties to India and the imposing ceremonial, which will memorialise in India what is taking place in London to-day, are events of the deepest significance. They will emphasise the fact that India is no longer to be treated as an isolated part, but as a member and constituent portion of the British Empire. Let us, therefore, look forward to the coming event with eager expectation, and strive to make it a complete success. Several of our leading Princes are in England to-day to take part in the celebration, but we in India must reserve our energy and resources to make the function in December truly memorable."

Hari Kirtan then followed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the trustees of the Madhav Baug terminated the proceedings.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyachu Sabha, a meeting of the leaders of the Hindu Depressed Classes, presided over by Mr. K. R. Korgavker, B.A. LL.B., was held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties. There was a large attendence.

The President made an eloquent speech and referred to the various benefits conferred upon the people of India by the British rule without distinction of cast, creed, and colour, and said that the Hindu Depressed Classes in particular were placed under a deep debt of gratitude to the British rule for the facilities and freedom which they have been enjoying under it, and finally concluded by praying to God that His Majesty's rule might be long, prosperous, peaceful and happy. Sweetmeats were then distributed to the boys and girls of different primary schools. Three cheers to Their Majesties terminated the proceedings.

A gathering of school-children of the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' School was held at Khoja Mohola on the school premises by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, the son of the late founder of the institution, at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Cassamally had made a short speech exhorting them to be loyal and to appreciate the advantages of "Pax Britannica," he presented each girl with a pocket of sweets and a fancy silk handkerchief. The assembly dispersed after chanting "God Save the King."

Similar gatherings are to be held at the direction of Mr. Cassamally at Bharapur and Kera, Cutch, where the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy has founded schools.

A meeting of the Hindus was also held at Zaver Baug in the evening, Dr. D. B. Dandekar presiding.

Jadhavji Maharaj performed the prayers. Sir Bhalchandra then addressed the meeting and exhorted those present there to offer prayers till a late hour, which was done.

A meeting of the Hindus, residing at Matunga, was held in the bungalow near the Maruti Temple, at Matunga. Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole was in the chair. The following proposition was passed amidst loud cheers:—"That this meeting of Hindus residing at Matunga offer their most cordial congratulations to Their Majesties on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation ceremony and offer their prayers to God for Their Majesties' long life and prosperous reign."

A special meeting of the Colaba Social Club was held in the morning in the hall of Mr. Vithal Sayana, who occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened by Mr. K. T. Madgaonkar, who gave a brief account of Their Majesties. A congratulatory resolution was carried amid cheers. On the occasion a library was opened through the munificence of Mr. Sayana and was named "Vithal Sayana Coronation Library." After the National Anthem, sweetmeats were distributed to school boys and girls.

At Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir was held a meeting of the Pathare Prabhus in the afternoon, when there was a very large attendance, including orthodox ladies. A portrait of the King and the Queen was placed in the centre of the Hall, adorned with garlands of flowers.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rao, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Pathare Prabhu community beg to offer to their most gracious Majesties, King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, their heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation and their devout prayers to the Almighty God for their long life and prosperity; that this resolution should be communicated to H. E. the Governor with a request that His Excellency be pleased to forward this humble message to Their Imperial Majesties."

Prayers were then held and Hari Kirtan followed, after which several Prabhu girls sang a song of benediction, specially composed for the occasion.

A meeting of the Hindu ladies of Bombay was held at the Chanda Ramji High School in the afternoon, where there was a very large attendance. Mrs. Ratanbai Tribhovandass Varjivandass occupied the chair.

The girls of different schools having sung a song specially composed for the occasion after the usual prayers, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindass Sakai delivered a loyal address. The proceedings terminated after sweets had been distributed to the girls.

Yesterday afternoon, the boys of the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution assembled in the courtyard of the Reformatory and sang poems, composed for the occasion, containing prayers for the welfare and long life of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The Secretary, Mr. Krishnarao R. Jayakar, addressed to them a few words appropriate to the occasion, pointing out the innumerable benefits conferred by the British rule. The National Anthem was then sung, and after three cheers the boys retired to partake of sweets, which were distributed to them.

A meeting of the Hindu residents of Dadar and Mahim was held at the Dadar English School, yesterday, at 10 a.m., to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. Dr. B. B. Dadarkar was in the chair, and the following proposition was passed amidst cheers:—"That this meeting of the Hindus, residing at Dadar and Mahim, offer their most cordial congratulations to Their Majesties on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation ceremony, and offer their prayers to God for their Majesties' long life and prosperous reign." The President, Dr. Dadarkar, Messrs K. D. Dhuru, S. K. Bole, H. L. Kawale, Dr. M. C. Javle and Messrs. K. N. Rane, K. A. Kelusker, S. V. Keer, and M. G. Patil made speeches on the occasion supporting the above propositions, in which they referred to the good qualities of Their Majesties and the benificient advantages of British rule. Three cheers to Their Majesties terminated the proceedings of the meeting and then Shri Hari Kirtan was performed and prayers were offered for Their Majesties' long life and prosperous reign. Sweetmeats were distributed to boys and girls of different schools.

An extraordinary general meeting of the "Gremio Portuguez" was held yesterday morning, to vote a congratulatory message to Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, an unusually large number of members having assembled for the purpose. The Chairman, Dr. M. A. de Heredia, in the course of his speech, referred briefly to the incalculable benefits, attended by peace and contentment, which India had derived since the advent of the British. The remarkable progress which the country had made in all branches of human activity, in arts, commerce and education, was entirely due to the civilising, humane, just, and beneficent influence of the English administration which was viewed by the Portuguese with admiration. The British had, in fact, evolved order out of chaos which prevailed in India for centuries past. On the motion of Dr. L. J. Pinto, seconded by Messrs. A. de Gouveia Pinto and C. de Lima, the following message was animously voted:—

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—"Members of the 'Gremio Portuguez,' assembled to-day at an extraordinary general meeting, respectfully beg H. E. to convey their humble congratulations to Their Majesties on their Coronation. They pray Their Majesties may be long spared to find their Empire grow stronger from day to day and their people happy and contented."

A meeting of the mill-hands and workmen of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha was held under the auspices of the above Sabha yesterday, at 7 a.m., at Girdarlal Maharaja's, Oart Nalgam, Dadar. Mr. Bhiwaji Ramji Nare was voted to the chair, and it was proposed to send the following message to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

"Bombay mill-hands and workmen, on this auspicious Coronation Day, dutifully offer loyal and respectful homage and send their heartfelt congratulations and prayers for Their Most Gracious Majesties' long and beneficent reign."

The President, Mr. Nare, and Mr. S. K. Bole, the Secretary of the Sabha and Messrs. K. B. Lalaye, J. A. Lokegaukar, M. P. Nagnesker, R. K. Shirodker and others made speeches suitable to the occasion and advised the mill-hands and workmen to be always loyal to Their Majesties. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys of Messrs. Nare and Mandali's free day and night schools.

In commemeration of the Coronation of King George V., Mr. Haji Mian Abdul Rahiman Haji, the leader of the community at Neral, entertained the children of this place and the surrounding villages to a feast, immaterial of nationality, to commemorate the auspicious occasion. All the inhabitants spent the day in rejoicing. The workshops and platform of the Matheran Railway were gaily decorated with bunting and flags.

To celebrate the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of their Majesties, a dinner was held at the Khoja Panjebhoy Club in the evening when about a hundred members attended. Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla was in the chair.

Among those present besides the Chairman were Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Dewji, Kamadia Jafferbhoy Pradhan, Jumabhoy Sharif, Jaffer Cassam Moosa; Kassamally Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy; Dr. Ali Mahomed Nasar, Kassambhoy Visram and Ali rakhia Jivraj.

The Chairman, in giving the Royal toast alluded

## Mofussil Celebrations.

### SIMLA.

Coronation services were held in all places of public worship. No less than three services were conducted by the Revd. Mr. Syme at Christ Church, mid day worship being attended by the Viceroy in state, and all high officials including the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam. A High votive Mass was offered in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Services were also held in the Scottish Kirk, the Union Church and the Baptist Chapel.

Hindus attended worship at the Temple of Kali, and the Mahomedans assembled at their Mosques, while the Parsis were called to prayer by Mr. Framjee at his residence.

There was a State banquet at Viceregal Lodge, followed by an evening party.

Early in the morning Communion Services were held in all the Christian places of worship. At about 10-30 a. m. all the Military, Political, Civil and even Naval officers in full dress hurried to the Christ Church. The routes were liberally decorated with buntings and the distinctive flag of England waved over every housetop. The Viceroy in State arrived at 11 o'clock and preceded by the choir and clergy entered to the singing of the processional hymn "O God of Bethel, by Whose Hand" and Attwood's anthem "I was Glad." It is interesting to note that the last-named composition was heard at the Coronation of King George the Fourth. Afterwards the Chaplains came, the Venerable the Archdeacon, then four Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the members of the Council the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab and all the staff of the Army Headquarters. The service consisted only of the Litany and a Te-"Deum." As His Excellency returned to Viceregal Lodge a salute of 101 guns were fired.

The Viceroy gave a State dinner at night which was attended by all the leading officials. Among those present were the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir O'Moore Creagh, Sir John Hewett, Sir Fleetwood Wilson, Messrs. Jenkins, Carlyle, Butler, Ali Imam, Clark, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur Revd. Kenealy, Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Justice Chamier Mr. Meredith Sir T.R. Wynne, Messrs. Macpherson, Weston, Brunyate Robertson, Ezis, Naelagan, Porter, Sir Henry McMahon, Major, General Grover, Mr. W.B. Gordon, Mr. P. Tharp, surgeon-General Lukis, Mr. Stewart Wilson, Mr. Dempster, Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, Sir Ranbir Singh, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mr. S. Finney, Major-General Mansfield Surgeon-General Trevor, Major-General Gray, Major-General Sir Arthur Barrett, Major-General Drummond, Major-General Dickie, Major-General Stuart, Sir John Denton, Mr. Mynard, Colonel Bart, Mr. Tollinton, Lieut-Colonel Dallas, Dr. Freyesleben, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, Prince Henry of Reuss, Mr. Hirata, Consul-General for Japan, Mons. C. Barret, Consul-General for France, Mr. L. K. Roweliotty, Consul-General for Russia, Colonel Hoge Shah Peg, Afghan Envoy, Colonel Aitken, Colonel Watson, Archdeacon Nicolls, Revd Syme, Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, Major Seton, Major Young, Revd. Donald, and His Excellency's Staff.

The Viceroy held a reception afterwards, which was very largely attended.

### CALCUTTA.

The Coronation Day in Calcutta passed of very well as in most other cities and large towns in India. There was no central ceremony, but every section of the community, Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Jews, Americans, Jains, Goanese, Buddhists and Parsis meet together to celebrate each in their own particular way the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. In the main, the celebrations were religious in character and prayers were offered in the presence of a large number of worshippers at the churches, chapels, temples, mosques and synagogues, prayer halls and every other kind of place of worship. Flags were flying from almost every building, public and private, in the centre of the town, also in the Fort and on the ships in the harbour. In the Northern part of the town flags and buntings were greatly in evidence and in the new market decorations were on a very lavish scale. In the early morning a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort William and during the day joy bells were rung from the steeples of various churches.

### MADRAS.

The Sheriff of Madras Mr. A. E. Lawson, telegraphed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras as follows:—

"On behalf of the citizens of Madras I request that you will ask the Governor to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen the expression of our heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation and of our earnest hope that by God's grace Their Majesties will long be spared to rule over the Empire."

The day was observed as a holiday. The city is gaily decorated and business places have made a brave show of buntings. The feature of the day was religious services in all the churches, which, were largely attended.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce desires respectfully and most cordially to congratulate Their Majesties on their Coronation and to express the hope that their reign will be long peaceful and glorious; that they will be blessed with abundant health, strength and happiness and that the mighty Majesty and prosperity of their Empire will ever increase.

### POONA.

The Coronation day in Poona was heralded in the morning by a salute of 31 guns from the Battery of the Artillery at Kirkee. At 10-30 a m the Special State Service took place in St. Mary's Church at which the members of Council and all Civil and Military Heads of Departments as well as Foreign Consuls attended. His Excellency Sir George with Lady Clarke and his staff drove down in State escorted by bodyguards and were met at the Church door by a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment with colours and were received by General Swann, Commanding the Poona Division. The Service took the form of a prayer of thanksgiving with Litany and "Te Deum" and at its conclusion the whole congregation rose and sang "God Save the King." The guard of honour in front of the church door presented arms, at the conclusion of service His Excellency inspected the guard and then drove back to Government House. In the evening there was a State dinner and reception at Government House. All school children of native institutions in the city attended prayer meetings in their school premises at which prayers for King George the Fifth were offered and sweets distributed to the children.

In the evening all churches, mosques and temples in both City and Cantonment held special services in honour of the occasion. At the gathering of students of the College of Science Prof. Allen unveiled the portratt and oils of King George painted by Mr. T. K. Pimpalkhare.

An interesting ceremony in connection with the Coronation Day took place at the Roman Catholic convent when His Lordship Dr. Deoring, S. J. Bishop of Poona declared open the new building in the convent called "St. George's Hall" after declaring the hall open the Bishop preceded his blessing on the new premises with a special prayer for the King. When all those present had taken their seats Miss H. Bullen, one of the senior pupils read an address in the expressed loyalty of girl pupils of the Convent to Their Majesties, King and Queen, the address was followed by a song specially composed for the occasion. Bishop Deoring then addressed the congregation and in course of his remarks said that Catholics of all people had most reason to be loyal to King George seeing that they no-where enjoyed such liberty in religious matters as in Protestant England. His Lordship commended to girls the example of Queen Mary as pattern of charity and kindliness they should imitate throughout life.

### NASIK.

A public meeting of the citizens of Nasik, under the presidency of Mr. Daji Absji Khare of Bombay, was held in the morning, at the Ketkar Town Hall. The hall was fully crowded, portraits of Their Majesties were placed in a prominent place, and richly garlanded. A resolution expressing profound joy and loyalty, was passed amidst deafening cheers, and the president was authorised to convey the same to Their Majesties through the Bombay Government. The President was also authorised to convey to the Government the indignation and abhorrence of the meeting for the recent Minayachi and Mymensingh outrages.

In honor of the Coronation Sardar G. M. Vinchurkar distributed sweetmeats among the school-going children and fed the poor at Vinchur in the morning, and hes arranged to illuminate the town in the evening. The poor were also presented with clothes by the pleaders of the High Court.

### PALANPUR.

Coronation Day was celebrated at Palanpur in a manner befitting the grand and auspicious occasion. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired at daybreak. The day was observed as a holiday in the State. Prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to all the schoolboys and schoolgirls. A meeting was held in the Taluka School, under the presidentship of His Highness. It was attended by Major Oldfield, Mrs. Oldfield, the Sahebzada Sahebs, the leading officials of the Agency and the State and the leading citizens. The inmates of the Shermuhamod Mohtajkhana were given a feast, prisoners were released; more than two hundred helpless widows were given food and sincere devotion to the British rule marked the celebrations.

### SURAT.

A meeting of the Parsis of Surat assembled at Wadia's principal Fire Temple here at the invitation of the Hon'ble Sardar Davar Kaikhosro Edalji Mody, head of the community, and a Jasan ceremony was performed and prayers were offered for the long life of their Imperial Majesties. A telegram of congratulation was sent to His Excellency the Governor. The Fire Temple was illuminated in the evening. Parsi and Mahomedan boys went in procession to the Collector's bungalow and were regaled with sweets.

The Dawoodi Bohara community assembled for prayer this evening under the directions of His Holiness the Mullanjisaheb, Sadar Syedna Abdulla Badruddin. The shops were closed at the time. There were illuminations and decorations at Jhampa Deodi and several Bohara Clubs at night. Also His Holiness the Mullanjisaheb sent congratulatory messages to Their Majesties, through the Governor and the Viceroy. The Nawab of Sachin at his Palace here gave a banquet and an entertainment to Europeans and others.

### RAJKOT.

Early in the morning there was a parade on the Maidan which was witnessed by His Highness the Jam Saheb, Mr. Maconochie, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, and the officials at the station, the 113th Infantry, mounted and foot police, and cadets of the Rajkumar College participating in the parade. A special service was held in the Church and was largely attended. In the afternoon the Parsi community of Rajkot, headed by Mr. Bejanji Merwanji, late Dewan of Gondal, and Mr. Hormusji Antia, Superintendent of Managed States, in Kathiawar, held a solemn Jasan ceremony at the Fire Temple and was well attended. Referring to the blessings of the British Raj which rescued India from tyranny and misrule, common in the older days of Native rule, Mr. Antia dwelt on King Edward's sympathy for his Indian subjects. King George's call for wider sympathy to which His Majesty gave expression at the famous Guildhall banquet. In the evening Mr. Evans Maconochie and Mrs. Maconochie were "At Home" to the principal officers and distinguished citizens of Rajkot.

The Parsi community forwarded a felicitous message of congratulation through the Agent to the Governor to Their Majesties.

### BHAVNAGAR.

Members of the Bhavnagar Parsi Anjuman assembled at 4 p. m. in Umrigar's Fire Temple After the performance of the Jasan ceremony, all the members prayed for Their Majesties' long life attended with a happy and a peaceful reign.

### ALIBAG.

A public meeting was held in Kridabhuwan under the Presidency of Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, to congratulate Their Majesties. Loyal speeches were made, and of prayer songs sung by the students, and sweets were distributed in the Municipal School to the students assembled and the Chairman addressed them in a few words.

### BANGALORE.

Coronation services were held in the forenoon in all the churches of the station, notably St. Mark's, Holy Trinity, St. John's and at St. Patrick's Cathedral. At St. Mark's the British Resident and the General Commanding and their staffs and the military and volunteers attended about a thousand strong, special music being sung for the occasion. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the Bishop of Mysore officiated, practically all the local Roman Catholic clergy and congregations and troops and volunteers of that denomination attended.

In the evening, about 7,000 children paraded and saluted the flag on the Maidan. Afterwards there was a display of fireworks.

At night, the Hon'ble Col. and Mrs. Hugh Daly gave a Ball at the Residency.

### NANDOD.

Throughout the Rajpipla State, in each of the 83 schools in the State, a special address in honour of the Coronation was read by the headmaster before the school children and assembled visitors. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school children, over 4,200 in number. In the absence of His Highness the Maharajs in England, a review of State troops and police was held by the Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji. A royal salute of 31 guns with a "feu-de-joie" was fired and three hearty cheers given for Their Most Gracious Majesties. Sweetmeats were distributed to all on parade. Those assembled then adjourned to the Palace where they were entertained to luncheon by the Heir Apparent, who proposed the toast of Their Majesties' health in most warmly loyel and felicitous terms. The Maharaj Kumar Shri is giving a grand dinner in the evening.

### JAMKHANDI.

A special Kirtan service was held in the Umarameshwar Temple at which the Karbhari and all State officials attended, and special prayers were offered for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity. Lectures on loyalty were given to boys and girls in all State Schools. Sweetmeats were distributed.

### JANJIRA.

The day was celebrated by a Royal salute fired from the Fort, and military and police parades, by feeding the poor and offering prayers and thanksgivings in mosques and temples. In the afternoon schoolboys and girls were given sweets. The State officials, leading townsmen and municipal counsellors assembled in the Town Hall and the "Officers Club" to make loyal demonstrations and to wish long life and unbroken prosperity to Their Majesties.

### OOTACAMUND.

The Coronation Service at St. Stephen's was a bright and imposing spectacle. The Church was beautifully decorated. Though admission was by ticket, the congregation numbered well over five hundred. The Band of H. E. the Governor and the organs poured forth the Coronation March expressly composed for the occasion. The State procession comprised of the Bishop of Madras followed by the Military Secretary and A.-D.-C's to the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and Civil and Military officers.

### RANGOON.

In the afternoon a mass meeting was held of Mahomedans at which it was resolved to send a loyal congratulating address to Their Majesties the King and Queen after which the children were treated to a sumptuous repast.

At 11 a. m. at Maymyo a State service was held at which the Lieutenant-Governor and Government officials in the station were present.

All Government offices, public offices and all business places observed the day as a holiday. Barring the Town Hall and one or two other offices there were no decorations elsewhere, business houses preferring to make display on the occasion of Delhi Durbar festivities. Special Coronation services were held in all churches. The principal function held was a state service at the Cathedral which was attended by the Judges of the Chief Court, Members of the Legislative Council and a large number of officials and non-officials. The Bishop read the Proclamation from the chancel steps. Several prayers followed the chanting of the "Te Deum" bringing the service to a close.

## SOME CORONATION STORIES.

### Told by Sir Henry Lucy.

On a day in March last, the Home Secretary, standing at the Table, proclaimed a Message from the King, whereat in accordance with loyal custom members on both sides bared their heads. The Message desired that the House should be represented by Mr. Speaker at the ceremony of the Coronation, "leaving other members," Mr. Winston Churchill blandly explained, "to go to Westminster in the manner most convenient to themselves." "Another proof," he added, "of the gracious consideration His Majesty shows for the convenience of his faithful Commons."

There is little doubt that the faithful Commons, if left to unfettered choice, would have preferred to accompany the Speaker, who is sure to have an exceptionally good point of view provided for him. As matters were left there remained nothing for it, but to scramble for places in whatsoever part of the Abbey authority might allot to members.

On the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII., I, (writes Sir Henry Lucy in the "Strand Magazine,") enjoyed the rare privilege of being present in the Abbey at a full-dress rehearsal of the ceremony. I am not sure that it was not quite as interesting as the actual performance. It certainly was illuminated by more flashes of humour. Keeping an appointment at the Abbey, discovery, disconcerting at first, was made that all the doors opening on to the scene were locked and the keys removed. The acquaintance of my guide with the ins and outs of the stately structure was happily extensive and peculiar. Leading the way by a dark staircase to the Muniment Room, thence passing through a sort of rubbish loft, we entered a gallery close by a corner of the Choir that gave full view of the scene below.

Occupying seats, or strolling about on the floor, were a number of peers, variously disguised. Some were in full robes of crimson velvet slashed with bars of ermine, their heads capped with coronets. Others, with comic effect, added a coronet to ordinary morning dress. A score of peeresses walked to and fro with frequent curtsying. Each had a train looped round the waist of an ordinary morning costume. One or two were not above suspicion of serving at other times as table-cloths. Others were lengths of white or cream-coloured muslin. One lady wore a bride's train of white satin trimmed with lace and flowers. Another trailed a tartan plaid, grey and black in colour.

Sir Ponsonby Fane (for this time only) represented Majesty seated on the Throne. Beside him was the Duchess of Buccleuch, representing Her Majesty the Queen. Her train of purple cloth was borne by eight Eton boys, glowing with delight at spending a half-holiday in such circumstances. In their joyous excitement the Royal train and their duties connected with it played quite a secondary part It was huddled along anyhow. This shortcoming was painfully notable when the Queen's procession, entering the Abbey, approached the Throne. The Duke of Norfolk, by virtue of his office of Hereditary Earl Marshal, superintended the rehearsal. Those familiar with his Grace's ordinary unassuming, almost diffident, manner were surprised to discover in him resemblance to what Forster's cabman described as "a harbitrary gent.' "Ladies," he cried aloud, addressing the throng of peeresses in "deshabille," must stand well out of the way and must on no account speak to anyone in the procession."

### THE PRIMATE DOES HOMAGE.

The King (Sir Ponsonby), conducted with great ceremony to the Throne set on a platform facing the altar, received the homage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the late Dr. Temple, well stricken in years and almost blind. Led up to the Throne, he dropped on bended knee, recited the Oath of Submission, kissed the graciously extended hand of Majesty was helped to his feet and led away. Next time I saw him was on Coronation Day, when profiting by the rehearsal, he went through the ceremony, this time with the Sovereign himself seated on the Throne. It was an anxious moment for all concerned. He got through the service successfully, reading slowly and expressively. Once or twice he missed a word, went back in search of it, and repeated the truncated sentence. Having done homage and kissed the King's hand, he remained on his knees, His Majesty making as though to help him to his feet. Two clerics in attendance stepped forward, and each giving a hand to his Grace, lifted him up and led him away, he gallantly insisting on retiring backward.

At the rehearsal the Primate was followed to the steps of the Throne by a procession of marquesses, dukes, and a' that. In the van came Lord Halsbury, wearing the gown of the Lord Chancellor, also his full-bottomed wig, a coronet dexterously balanced on the top of it. Another delightful figure was that of the late Duke of Devonshire, also coronated. He thought it not worth while to put on any robe. He did not push forward for place, characteristically hanging at the rear of the procession with one hand in his trouser's pocket and a yawn on his face. The peers, schooled by the Earl Marshal, went through the full procedure of paying homage. Each bent low over the King's extended hand, kissed his left cheek, touched his shoulder, and retired backward down the steps, those who wore robes cautiously kicking them away so as not to trip. Finally went the two processions out of the Abbey, one headed by the Deputy King followed by the peers. The Duchess of Buccleuch with her rearguard of Eton boys and galaxy of peeresses, made stately exit in succession to His Majesty's procession.

### BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Among the claims to take part in the ceremony of the Coronation submitted to the Court appointed by His Majesty, none exceeded in quaintness and picturesque accessories that of the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The ancient privilege is nothing less than that of carrying the Canopy over the Sovereign in the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, the Barons being seated at the subsequent banquet at a special table set at Royalty's right hand. It goes back to Plantagenet times, and is confirmed by the Charter of the Cinque Ports granted by Edward I. There is, indeed, record of its being conceded at an earlier date, when, in the twentieth year of his reign, Henry III. married Elinor, daughter of Hugh Earl of Provence, and the Barons of the Ports, clad in purple silk, bore the Canopy over the young Queen as she walked up Westminster Hall.

The last time the privilege was exercised was at the Cornation of George IV., on the 1st of August, 1820. Some years ago, rummaging the contents of an old oaken chest preserved in the Town Hall at Hythe, there was discovered a manuscript account of the ceremony. It is written by John Shipden, Esq., and William Fowle, Esq., solicitors to the Barons of the Cinque Ports. A delightful document, it preserves with some unconscious touches of humour and many artless, graphic asides the story of a memorable day. At the outset, there was difficulty in inducing the Court of Claims to recognize the ancient right. Its authenticity was unquestionable, and in the end was fully conceded. Fifteen Barons were designated to represent the ancient Ports at the ceremony. There ought to have been sixteen, but one of the Barons from Winchelsea happened to be Henry Brougham. It chanced that at this time the distinguished advocate was busy in the matter of the trial of Queen Caroline. Obviously, it would not do for him to assist at the Coronation of a husband whose constitutional sense of virtue had been outraged by alleged misconduct on the part of his spouse. In reply to inquiry from the solicitors as to whether or not he intended to be present, "Mr. Brougham desired to intimate that under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed he felt himself under the necessity of most respectfully soliciting permission to decline the distinguished honour of Canopy Bearer."

Trouble arose, threatening at one time abandonment of the enterprise, and incidentally the deprivation of posterity of opportunity of reading this artless story. At a preliminary meeting the Barons authorized the solicitors to demand sixteen tickets of admission to Westminster Hall for the Barons—as we have seen, there are only fifteen of them—and two for the solicitors. Communication was also addressed to the Deputy Earl Marshal informing him of the intention of the Barons to proceed from York stairs to Parliament stairs, passing thence direct to Westminster Hall. The Barons requested his lordship to cause directions to be given that they might have the benefit of such arrangements as should be made for the Corporation of London and other public bodies whose duties it was to attend the Coronation. Excuses were made about supplying a barge for the Barons. Eventually one was obtained from Mr. Searle, a name still familiar by Thames side. He charged them a hiring fee of ten guineas, with half a guinea each for a coxswain and sixteen bargemen.

### A DIRE THREAT.

More serious was the difficulty met with in obtaining tickets for admission to the Hall and a promise that at the banquet, a table should be duly spread on the right hand of His Majesty. Urgent letters were addressed to the Earl Marshal informing him that "as the day for the Coronation is fast approaching and we have received no positive answer on the subject of the Barons' table, we are naturally in a state of great anxiety and suspense."

These Barons, look you, were not men to be trifled with. At one of their earliest meetings they unanimously resolved that, in order to uphold the ancient dignity of the Cinque Ports, when, at the service in Westminster Abbey, the King put on his crown, straightway the Barons should don their caps and remain covered during the rest of the ceremony. Their letters to the Earl Marshal being treated with contumely, they met again further to consider the matter. A resolution was submitted declaring that unless the Barons were conceded their full rights and privileges as admitted by the Court of Claims, they would be compelled to decline the Canopy service altogether. On the suggestion of a more wary Baron it was decided to stop short of formally passing the resolution, holding it, as it were, "in terrorem," over the head of the Earl Marshal. This had the desired effect. The Earl Marshal, swollen with pride of office, collapsed, and the Barons received notification that everything should be done, save provision of a barge, to meet their just claims.

### IN GALA ARRAY.

In the last week of July, 1820, the Barons, accompanied by their retainers, the solicitors to wit, arrived in London, putting up at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street. At five o'clock in the morning of Coronation Day, they met at Somerset House and, having robed themselves, embarked in their barge and were rowed in state to Parliament stairs. They were fearfully and wonderfully arrayed. Each had with more or less agility got himself into a scarlet satin doublet with gold twist buttons and braidings, scarlet satin sleeves slashed with purple, purple satin cuffs ornamented with gold twist braidings and rosettes, laced frill round the collar of the doublet surmounted by a full standing muslin ruff, trunk hose of purple satin with scarlet satin trappings bordered with gold twist. From either shoulder hung a tunic of purple satin lined with scarlet silk. Crimson silk hose, with rosettes of the same colour at the knees and on the white kid shoes, modestly covered the baronial legs. On their heads they wore black velvet Spanish hats with one scarlet and two black ostrich feathers turned up in front by a gold twist loop and button. A dress sword hung handy in a purple velvet belt

Never before had silver Thames carried on her broad bosom a statelier pageant, nor had August sun looked enviously down on a fairer sight.

### THE CANOPY.

But there were sore troubles in store for the gorgeous Barons. Their solicitors had in vain sought permission for a full-dress rehearsal of their performance at the Coronation. Having recovered from his fright at threat of withdrawal of the Barons' presence, possibly a little spiteful in consequence, the Earl Marshal would have none of it. The consequence was the Barons made their first acquaintance with the Canopy when, on arrival in Westminister Hall, they found it planked down on the left-hand side of the stone steps that exist to this day. The Canopy lived up to the splendour of the Barons' sartorial excellence. Draped in purple silk, with gold-braid trimmings, it was slung upon four silver staves, each staff having four corners. At each corner tinkled a silver bell gilt with gold. "Which Canopy, staves, and bells," the solicitors mention for the information of whom it may concern, "the said Barons who bear them have been accustomed to have and take as their own fee for the said service."

The Barons had never carried a Canopy before. No one could say that might happen if they deferred experience till the moment the Royal Procession started. In their dilemma one of the attendants at the Hall came to their assistance with the suggestion that now was their time. They might pick up the thing and traverse the route presently to be trodden in the company of Majesty. The happy thought was carried into execution. Thrice the stalwart Barons marched up an down Westminster Hall loyally bearing their burden. It would have been all right had they had the Hall to themselves and the company of the symphthetic attendant. Unfortunately, temporary galleries flanking the Hall were already filled with company of both sexes, whose ennui of long waiting was gratefully varied by the spectacle of fifteen Barons in scarlet satin doublets, black velvet hats, and the rest staggering under the weight of what looked like the roof of a spare bedroom. The weather was hot, the Canopy weighty, with perverse tendency to tip over on the side of the weakest Barons. Jeers from the crowd in the gallery grew uproarious, and after the third turn the Barons resolved to set the Canopy down and retire from the blaze of the public eye.

### A WARY KING.

The Barons were duly in their place when the King started on procession through Westminster Abbey. They took up the Canopy in order duly arranged. On the left front were three Barons from Sandwich. On the right a trio from Hastings; Hythe and Rye followed, each represented by a couple of Barons. Winchelsea had only one, Mr. Brougham's place not being filled. Romney and Dover brought up the rear with two Barons apiece.

At the start there was some heart-burning. His Majesty, it was presumed, would, in accordance with tradition, walk to the Abbey under the Canopy. After a shrewd glance at the bulky structure and at the Barons staggering under its weight, the King marched off in front, the Barons following after, bearing a Canopy that covered nothing. This was disappointing, not to say ludicrous. Explanation was subsequently made that the King's procedure was based upon desire to give fuller opportunity to his people to gaze on the Presence. On returning after the Coronation, he walked under the Canopy, and all was well.

By this time the tables were spread for the Royal banquet. To their exceeding joy the Barons found that they had not been forgotten. There was a table set on the right hand of the King, with fifteen chairs, each one having painted on its back the legend "Baron of the Cinque Ports." To their mighty indignation the Barons found a common person, a mere Master in Chancery, installed in one of the chairs. What was more, he resisted all invitation to withdraw. Says the manuscript report: "The solicitors were compelled to exercise a considerable degree of firmness and decision before they could displace him." The dignified reticence of this statement leaves one in doubt whether the chair was forcefully withdrawn from under the Master in Chancery by the united effort of the Barons, or whether he was led forth by the collar.

### THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The banquet over and the King withdrawn, that white elephant, the Canopy, again obtruded itself. It had been deposited in its former place by the flight of steps in Westminster Hall, fortunately within sight of the Barons. Minions in the temporary gallery were from time to time discovered stealthily approaching it with intent to tear or cut of some little memento of the historic event. In spite of the utmost vigilance several of the small medallions representative of various orders of knighthood fixed round the cornice of the Canopy were appropriated. Obviously it would not be safe to leave the Canopy unguarded till the following day, when it might be removed. The Barons accordingly buckled to again and carried the thing over to the House of Commons, with intent to deposit it within its sacred walls. Finding the Lobby door too narrow to pass it through, they trotted off to the House of Lords, and there found a resting-place. The solicitors, equal to all emergencies, took off and carried away the bells, "which being very portable, were too hazardous to be left." Next day, the Canopy being safely removed to the Thatched House, a division of the spoils took place. The gold and silver cloth and the frame of the Canopy were divided into sixteen equal parts. Lots were drawn for the eight silver bells and silver staves. The unallotted staff and one-sixteenth part of the Canopy remaining over, owing to the absence of Baron Brougham of Winchelsea, were unanimously voted to the solicitors "for the attention and zeal with which they had executed the important duties committed to them." Here the comedy ended, and the Barons, worn out with the excitement of the great day, went home, carrying heirlooms in the way of bells and staves, fragments of gold and silver cloth, which hang to this day on the walls of some homes in Kent.

Not since this August day, dead ninety-one years, have the rafters of Westminster Hall looked down upon repitition of the spectacle. As the Sovereign about to be crowned does not in the first instance repair to Westminster Hall, there is no opportunity for the Barons of the Cinque Ports to perform their ancient duty. But the Canopy still plays its part in the ceremony of the Coronation. At the moment of this month of June, when King George V. is anointed in Westminster Abbey, four Garter Earls will uplift a Canopy and hold it over Majesty's head. The Earls appointed are Rosebery, Cadogan, Elgin, and Roberts, the last affectionately known in less stately associations as "Bobs." As for the Barons of the Cinque Ports, they are not altogether left out. They will carry no Canopy nor eat dinner other than that provided at their private expense. But they have places appointed for them in Westminister Abbey, whence they may conveniently view the ceremony and muse over days and deeds that are no more.

## REJOICINGS AT GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOVA GOA, JUNE 22.

News of the opening of the National Constituent Assembly at Lisbon was received here with great rejoicings. Yesterday a large meeting was held in the Municipal Hall. The Governor-General was present. After reading first the law of the Constituent Assembly the Chairman and the Governor-General made enthusiastic speeches, and afterwards the people went in procession hrough the town with the Governor-General and high officials. In the evening there was music and illuminations.

## "ENCHANTED LONDON."

### King George's Ovation from his People.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

King George received the Premiers and Overseas Representatives at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. After the reception, Their Majesties drove to Olympia, being greeted with ovations from holiday-making crowds who waved flags as they cheered.

The King and Queen had a great reception on their arrival at the Horse Show.

The streets in the West-End to-night are practically impassable, and London is variously described as "the City Majestic," "the City Splendid" and "Enchanted London."

## BANQUET AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

### To Royalties, Envoys and Premiers.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on behalf of Their Majesties gave a banquet at St. James's palace yesterday evening, in honour of the Royal representatives and envoys attending the Coronation. One hundred covers were laid. Among those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fisher. Sir Joseph Ward, Sir E. P. Morris, the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Bikanir and Kuch Behar, Sir Pertab Singh, Prince Thai Chin and Mr. Mohamed Ali.

Prince Arthur of Connaught led in Princess Higashi Fushimi, Prince Chakrabongs of Siam went in with Princess Alexander of Teck, Prince Higashi Fushimi with the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Prince George, son of the Crown Prince of Greece, with Mrs. Bothe, Prince Henry of the Netherlands with Mrs. Fisher, the Grand Duke Michael with Lady Ward, and Prince George of Saxony with Mrs. Hays Hammond.

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales dined alone at Buckingham Palace.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

### Interview with General Botha.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

General Botha, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said the keynote of the Conference had been co-operation and mutual confidence. The public did not yet realise how much the Imperial Government's confiding in the Dominions, regarding its foreign policy, would bind us more closely together. The measure of the Conference's good work was not the large number of important resolutions passed, but the fact that it had discussed so many problems in the most friendly manner and in a greater spirit of solidarity, than was ever displayed at previous conferences.

"As a result," said General Botha, "we shall return to our homes convinced that we have one common ideal, a stronger Imperial unity.

## THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

### Foreign Intervention will not be Tolerated.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Porte in a circular to the Powers declares that it will not tolerate foreign intervention in Albania.

## WEST HAM ELECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Baron de Forest has been adopted Liberal candidate for West Ham (North), and Mr. Ernest Wild as Unionist candidate.

## THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A deputation of Southampton strikers has proceeded to London to confer with the shipowners with a view to the settlement of the dispute.

## INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

France has won the King Edward Gold Challenge Cup for jumping at the International Horse Show. Russia was second and England third.

## JAPANO-SWISS TREATY.

BERNE, JUNE 21.

The Japano-Swiss Commercial Treaty, providing for the favoured nation treatment in tariff matters, has been signed.

## THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The features of the elections to the Austrian Reichsrath are the crushing defeat in Vienna, of the hitherto paramount Christian-Socialists, whose former leader was the Anti-Semite, the late Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, and the gains of the German-Liberal and Social-Democrats.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Naval Cadet the Prince of Wales has been rated a midshipman.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Kent and Yorkshire drew their match at Sheffield, Kent gaining a first innings victory.

Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire at Lords, by seven wickets.

Warwickshire defeated Derbyshire by 14 runs, at Blackwell.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

At a meeting of the Corporation last evening, the recommendation of the Royal Address Special Committee was adopted to spend Rs. 3,000 on the casket and the remaining Rs. 22,000 of the sum in charity, in view of His Majesty's expressed wishes on the subject. A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the illumination of the city on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit was voted, but it was also agreed to contribute Rs. 15,000 to the Roya Reception Fund.

### ORDERS OF PROCEDURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

At a review, or at any public function, at which the Sovereign or the Viceroy is received by a Royal Salute, or at which the National Anthem is played, and the Sovereign or the Viceroy takes the salute of complement, all the suite in attendance shall remain still and neither salute nor uncover. The term suite is held to include anyone who for the time being may be considered in attendance on the King or the Viceroy. Thus, when the Commander-in-Chief and his staff accompany the King or the Viceroy, to join the King or the Viceroy, at the saluting base of a parade, they should, for the occasion, be considered as part of the suite in attendance of the King or the Viceroy and will not salute. Persons present by command at a function as above and not included in the suite of the King or the Viceroy will, when the ceremony is out-of-doors, rise if seated and uncover, or salute if officers or soldiers. If the ceremony is indoors they will rise if seated. Spectators and troops keeping the grounds at a review or function above will respectively uncover and salute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

The local Government has received invitations to the Delhi Durbar from the Indian Government for the following gentlemen:—Mr. A. K. Jamal, Mr. U Po Tha, Mr. U. Po Si, Mr. U. Tun Myat and Mr U. Po Kyin.

## CALCUTTA SHIP RIOT.

### Captain Quells Disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A serious riot occurred yesterday morning at the British India Company's dock at Salkia and was only averted by the prompt action taken by the Captain and the three officers of s.s. "Urelas" which is being repaired. A Hindu boy had offended a Chinaman, on which the Chinaman assaulted the boy with a chisel. The Indian workmen, numbering about four hundred, rushed at the Chinaman. They were stopped on the gangway by the Captain and the European officers. The Indians then commenced throwing stones and other missiles at the Chinaman and only desisted when the officers fired their revolvers into the air.

## SHOOTING INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A European named E. G. Thircore of Elliot Road has had a narrow escape from being shot. On Tuesday evening he left his bedroom shortly before 6 o'clock, and, as he was going out he heard a shot. On examination of the room he found a spent bullet which had pierced his sun-hat. He had put the hat on the rack only a minute before. A small saloon rifle which the bullet fitted, was found in the house of a gentleman residing in McLeod Street, but the owner denied having used the rifle that day.

## ALLEGED CHEATING AT CARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

On Tuesday evening, the police produced Rudolf Stallman, who is charged with cheating at cards in Berlin and whose case under the extradition treaty is under consideration by the Government of India, before Mr. Swan, District Magistrate of Alipore, for enhancement of the bail bond, it being understood that another charge was preferred against him. The Magistrate granted bail on a personal recognisance of fifteen thousand rupees and two sureties of rupees five hundred each. Two European gentlemen stood surety and the case was adjourned until the 28th instant.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Motiram Shokiram Advani, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Southern Division, is allowed combined leave for seven months and thirteen days.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S. I, M. S., retired:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton Street, M.B. (Cantab.), F. R. C. S., I. M. S., to be Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College.

Dr. J. H. Walsh to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. L. Arnim, D. P. H., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J.H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Nasik District, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Malegaon Sub-Division comprising the talukas of Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan.

Vice Mr. Dayaram Gidumal retiring:—Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I. C. S., to be First Grade Judge, Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge, Mr. Motiram Shokiram Advani, Barrister-at-Law, to be Third Grade Judge, and to do duty as Judge and Sess

## BY THE WAY.

### HIS FIRST PIECE.

Sir William once told the story of his first piece. It was a burlesque on the "Elixir of Love," and was called "Duncamara; or, The Little Duck and the Great Quack," and was produced at the St. James's in "cheap and easy days." The piece was written in a week, and produced in another week there had been no time to discuss terms, and a week after its successful production, Mr. Emden, Miss Herbert's treasurer, asked Gilbert how much he expected to be paid. Blindly ignorant of the value of such things, he modestly suggested thirty guineas. "Oh, dear no," said Emden, "we never pay in guineas; you must make it pounds." Accordingly he made it pounds, and Emden said, as he handed Gilbert the cheque, "Now, take an old stager's advice—never sell as good a piece as this for thirty pounds again." And Sir William never did.

### WHY GILBERT RETIRED.

The question has often been asked why Sir W. S. Gilbert retired so soon. The answer has been supplied by Sir William himself. Replying a few years ago to the remarks of a critic that Savoy opera has been snuffed out by musical comedy, Sir William wrote: "Savoy opera was snuffed out by the deplorable death of my distinguished collaborator, Sir Arthur Sullivan. When that event occurred I saw no one with whom I felt that I could work with satisfaction and success, and so I discontinued to write libretti."

### FARMER AND ASTRONOMER.

Sir W. S. Gilbert had a lovely home standing in over 100 acres of ground right on the top of Harrow Weald, with a glorious view over London, Middlesex, Berkshire, and Bucks. He farmed the land himself and talked of crops and stocks with the readiness of an accomplished agriculturist, although he always declared that the real enthusiast in this respect was his wife. Photography and motoring were two of Sir William's many hobbies. He was also something of an astronomer.

### DECORATION DAY.

May 30 is observed in all the States of the American Union, except six in the South, as a public holiday under the name of Decoration Day or Memorial Day. It is celebrated by parades of veterans, now a rapidly decreasing number, and by the decoration of the graves of soldiers who fell in the Civil War. In Washington, the commemorative "exercises" are especially impressive, as the national cemetery in its suburb of Arlington contains the graves of no less than 18,000 men who gave their lives in the cause of the Union. In some of the Southern States, a Confederate Memorial Day is similarly observed, but on an earlier day of the year.

### NEW HEADMASTER OF WINCHESTER.

Mr. Montague Rendall, brother of the Editor of the "Athenæum," who has become Headmaster of Winchester College, has been second master under Mr. Burge, the new Bishop of Southwark, and was his deputy during his prolonged illness. For an assistant-master to be promoted to the headmastership is a very rare event in the case of other public schools, but there are plenty of precedents at Winchester. Dr. Moberly was succeeded by "George Ridding," as he was always called, though the boys abbreviated this to "Ja Ra," the second master, who afterwards became first Bishop of Southwell. Mr. Rendall will be an addition to the long line of athletes who have achieved distinction in the scholastic world, for at Cambridge he won his "Blue" in Association football.

### MR. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR.

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, with the exception of Wagner, the only composer who figured twice on the programme of the Royal Concert at the Albert Hall, is the first person of colour to achieve fame as a creative musician. He received his elementary musical training in a Croydon church choir. Later he studied at the Royal College of Music, in the concert-room of which institution the first part of his "Hiawatha" trilogy was performed, on November 11, 1898. "Hiawatha" soon found its way to America, and in 1904, its composer crossed the Atlantic to conduct its performance by a choir of negroes—the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of Washington—who greeted him with an ode beginning, "O thou illustrious one, whose genius, as the sun, illumines our race." For the Norfolk (Conn.) Festival last year, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor wrote an orchestral rhapsody on negro melodies.

### OVERWORKED MINISTERS.

The "Revue Politique et Litteraire" has started an interesting discussion on the over working of Cabinet Ministers in France. It points out that a Minister in a French Government has hardly a moment to himself. He must devote his mornings to sittings of the Cabinet, to interviews with his subordinates, or to the reception of senators, deputies, and journalists, whilst he is obliged almost every day to assist at the sitting of one or other of the Chambers. He is continually bombarded by applications, and must spend what spare time he has in fighting against intrigues or in conducting them, while he must never forget that he has constituents to attend to. How can be in these circumstances study "au fond" the important question with which he is called upon to deal? Ministers are crushed by a thousand small tasks, and they have no time to rest even on Sunday, which they must give up to arrears of administrative work. Moreover, there is a custom which compels a Minister or his assistant to be present at the inauguration of the smallest statue or the most insignificant anniversary that takes place in his constituency. In fact, the lot of a French Minister is exceeding hard, and this has its reflex on the business of the State, which is bound to suffer when its chief officials are so overworked.

### A SUGGESTION.

M. Ribot suggests that Ministers should be relieved of some of their patronage, and points out that the Chief of the Cabinet, who answers to our Prime Minister, should be relieved of his portfolio as Minister of the Interior. This, he remarks would be in accordance with English practice, which sets the Prime Minister free from administrative duties. But we are not quite sure that our own Ministers are not almost as badly overworked as the Ministers of France. Only they generally insist on taking their recreations. For instance, golf has been the salvation of more than one public man in this country but we have never heard of a French Minister playing golf. One makes a present of the suggestion to M. Ribot and the "Revue Politique et Litteraire." Let the Minister insist on having at least one day for golf in the week. It is surprising how quickly he will pick up his arrears of work on the other days.

### NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

General Goiran, who succeeded M. Berteaux at the French War Office, was by birth a Savoyard. He was born at Nice, and was the first citizen of Nice to be admitted, after the annexation, to the Ecole Polytechnique. He got his commission in the artillery a few days after the declaration of war against Prussia, but in time to be taken prisoner at Sedan. Half of his family, at the time of the annexation of Nice, adopted Italian nationality; and his elder brother was commanding an army corps in Italy at time when he was serving as lieutenant-colonel at Bizerta.

### MR. BOYD ALEXANDER'S BIRDS.

The zoological department of the British Museum, the same authority states, has just come into possession of the splendid collection of African birds formed by the late Mr. Boyd Alexander, whose tragic death at the hands of natives in Central Africa last year will be remembered with a sad interest. Mr. Alexander collected birds from his boyhood, but in later year he had specialised in the birds of Africa, and his writings as an ornithologist were all on the avi-fauna of that continent. He amassed a truly wonderful collection as the result of his many expeditions, and it is particularly rich in specimens from localties in which the Museum is poorly represented. Mr. Alexander bequeathed his birds to South Kensington, and they will in due course be incorporated in the great national collection, which now amounts to well over 500,000 specimens.

### THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF BIRDS.

The photographing of birds in their natural surroundings has now become an art, one might almost say a profession. It requires a great deal of patience and a good deal of skill. At first, as Mr. Bentley Beetham in his interesting book on "Photography for Bird Lovers," says, it seems almost hopeless, for a bird naturally suspects anything that is appointed at it, and will not, of course, remain still or put on a pleasent expression to order! The simplest subject such as a bird hopping across a lawn affords therefore, very real difficulties; while the photography of birds on their nests or on trees is a tasks requiring the skill of a trained stalker. How these and other difficut task may be accomplished Mr. Beetham explains in his book, which all bird-lovers should buy.

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

### "THE GODS OF THE MOUNTAIN."

A delightful fantasy, imaginative in idea and presented with a charm of setting and a suggestion of illusion all too rare in the theatre, was unfolded at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in mail week, in Lord Dunsany's quaint Eastern story, "The God, of the Mountain." To attempt to explain its effect on the beholder would be to rob the thing of much of its fascination. We can only counsel those who go to see "Lady Patricia" to be sure to arrive in time for "The Gods of the Mountain." It is a very decided novelty for a "lever de rideau." It is set off with pictures of the East on which Mr. S. H. Sime and Mr. Walter Bayes have exercised their acknowledged skill in scenic impressionism; it employs a company of something like thirty players, and its charm is enhanced by music which Mr. Norman O'Neill has made completely descriptive All the guile of all the beggars of the East seem centred in Agmar, who plots with six of his kind proud to call him King, to penetrate the very Hall in the City of Kongroo and gain the riches of the land and the subjection of its proudest citizens. For him no mean and paltry pretences; his purpose is nothing less than to masquerade as the seven gods of the mountains, turning the green jade figures cut in the rock-side into living men. All goes well even though he has to explain the hunger of his follows as the weakness of the younger gods while the checks the cravings of his stomach until the awe-struck worshippers have been banished from his august presence. But there are doubters among the faithful, and the dromedary men make journey in the desert to see if in very truth the gods of green jade have descended from their silent seats. Through it all the King of Beggars keeps his calm demeanour even when the dromedary men return to proclaim the mountains deserted by the gods. But Nemesis is approaching these beggars playing at divinity. The seven are now seated on a great throne eagerly awaiting the dancing girls and their gifts of fruit and flesh. Great heavy steps are heard, and into the hall walk the seven huge gods of green jade. One by one the beggars are transfixed with a gesture and each in turn is changed to the stone from which he pretended to originate. And when the dancing women and the servers of rich food come to entertain the gods within their gates all doubts are stilled. They cry as the prostrate themselves before the seven, "We doubted them; they have turned to stone because we doubted them." This strange fantastic story is told in language full of Eastern colour. The King of Beggars, played with magnificent effrontery by Mr. Charles V. France, speaks with all the opulent rhetoric of the East, and the whole production induces that sense of mystery and indefinable charm which one associates with Orient and the sun-scorched desert. It was a bold thing to do, and Mr. Herbert Trench is to be congratulated on a success which triumphantly justifies his courage.

### 'MONNA VANNA."

Except at a private representation, it is not possible for those interested in Maeterlinck to witness a stage performance of his "Monna Vanna." The Censor's ban prevents it, so that it is left to independent societies to play what is without doubt the Flemish master's most dramatic and significant work, a play dealing not with mystical types, but with real men and women, fighting for a common cause, with all the fierce reality of the fifteenth century. "Monna Vanna" was in mail week afternoon performed murder the auspices of the Women's Aerial League at the Court Theatre, London, and those who were present can only have marvelled at the judgment of the Censor, which has made this beautiful work impossible on the public stage. The ignorant speak of "Monna Vanna" in whispers: "Is it not written in French, and has not the Censor forbidden it?' If one reads the printed work one finds there is not a line in it to bring a blush to the most modest cheek, not a suggestion made, or question put, that is not heard in any play of psychology, or, for that matter, in any blatant melodrama. True Monna Vanna goes to the tent of the General of the Florentine Army besieging Pisa, clad only in her cloak. She might indeed have been wearing the multifarious garments of a Dutch woman, for the Italian cloaks of the fifteenth century were not the diaphanous garments of contemporary modes. Then the scene inside the tent. What more beautiful in conception or in treatment can be imagined Monna Vanna, the wife of the commander of the Pisan garrison, has made a noble sacrifice of herself to save Pisa from utter ruin. She comes alone at night in all her purity to the tent of the man who has demanded her presence as the price of her people's freedom. She is ready to pay that price, but love prevents the sacrifice. Principalle, the general who has so ruthlessly summoned her, has since childhood cherished the memory of her, although for her part he has passed out of her life. At the sight of her alone, defenceless, in his tent, the nobler side of his love springs into being, and she departs at sunrise, unharmed. In a most poetical love-scene all this occurs, and then it is her turn to one safety to the general. She will shelter him from his enemies within the guarded gates of Pisa, and together, hand-in-hand, they leave the tent in the first beams of a morning sun. This is the play denied our stage as unfit to be witnessed. The performance had many good points Miss Adeline Bourne, if not quite one's ideal Monna Vanna, was most sincere in her efforts, and in her quieter moments made a good impression. Mr. Fisher White as the jealous, narrow-visioned husband gave a fine performance, as also did Mr. James Heare, as his philosophical old father, and Mr. Leon M. Lion suggested with skill the sinister Trivulzio. To Mr. Herbert Waring fell the role of Principalle, and we have never seen him so excellent. His performance was in just the right key. He was the rugged soldier, the tender lover, a man of instinctive bravery. He is to be congratulated on an achievement of high artistic value. M. Maeterlinck, who had promised to be present at the performance, was unfortunately prevented owing to the illness of a near relative.

### AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

With the revival of "The Merchant of Venice" Sir Herbert Tree added yet another notable production to his Festival Repertoire. He himself appeared as Shylock, repeating his remarkable conception of the Jew of Venice. In non of his many Shakespearean roles is he more consistently successful. Every phase of the Jew's temperament, every motive that swayed his actions is to be found underlying Sir Herbert's conception, and last night he gave a vivid presentation of the man to whom revenge is the all-consuming impulse. His acting in the Trial Scene was instinct with racial hatred; and the grief of Shylock at the flight of his daughter was pathetic in its reality. The other characters in the comedy were sustained by many who have appeared in the identical roles in previous revivals, and also by newcomers to the cast. Of the latter Miss Margery Maude and Miss Laura Cowie must be spoken of with praise. The former made the most winsome and daintiest of Nerissas, and Miss Cowie's Jessica was a picturesque effort. Mr. Basil Gill's Bassanio was, as usual, endowed with all manly attributes, and Mr. S. A. Cookson's Antonio, played on conventional lines, was excellent. Lastly we come to the Portia of Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, a performance full of womanly charm and graciousness. In the Trial Scene she made a great impression by the dignity and sympathy of her acting and the beauty of her diction. The comedy, with its delightful scenes of Venetian streets and ghetto, was received with every expression of enthusiasm by a crowded audience.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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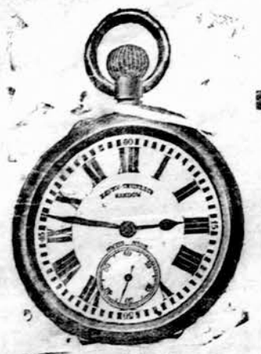

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1905.

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